

THIRTY-FOURTH ISSUE]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

ESTIMATES
OF
AREA AND YIELD
OF
Principal Crops in India
1931-32

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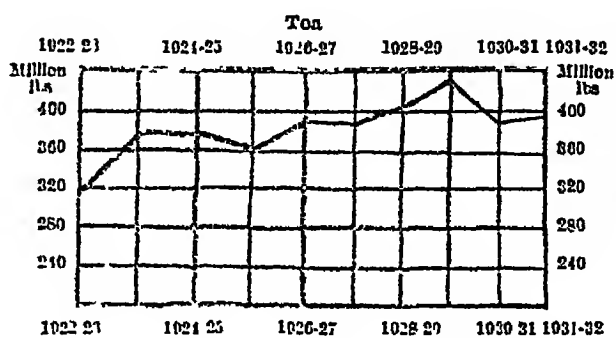
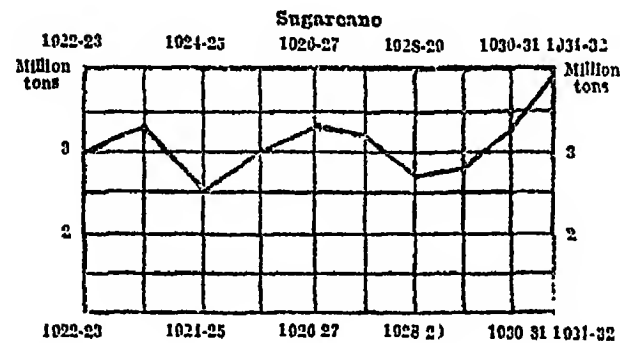
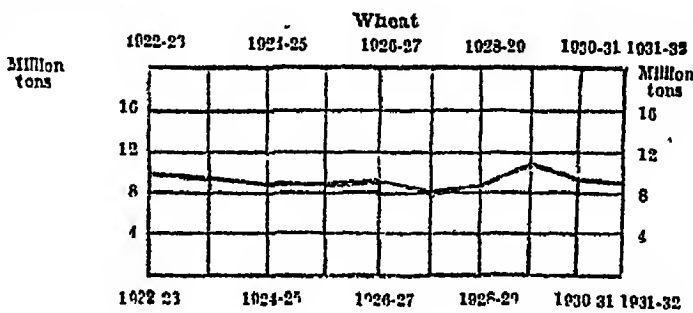
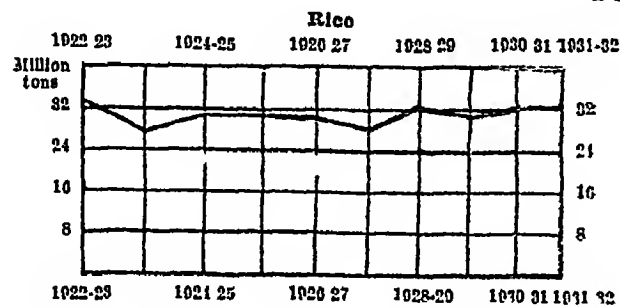


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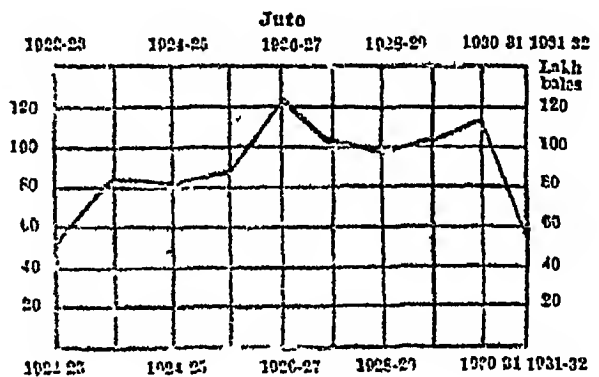
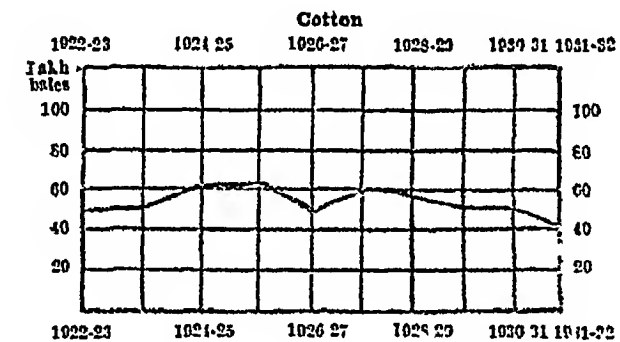
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Charts showing the yield of certain principal crops from 1922-23 to 1931-32.

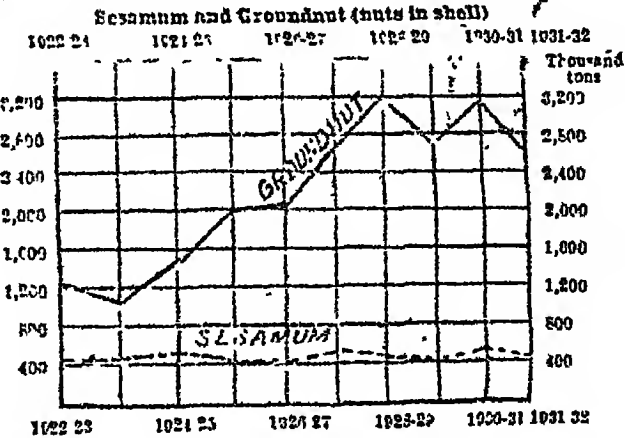
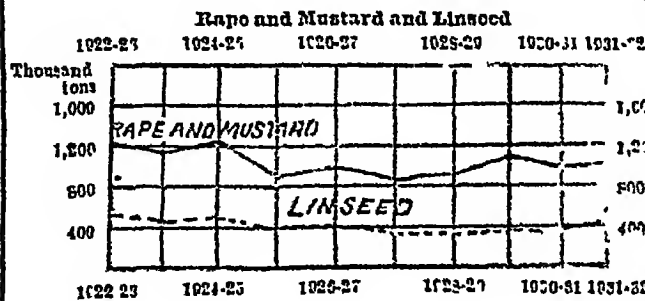
FOOD CROPS



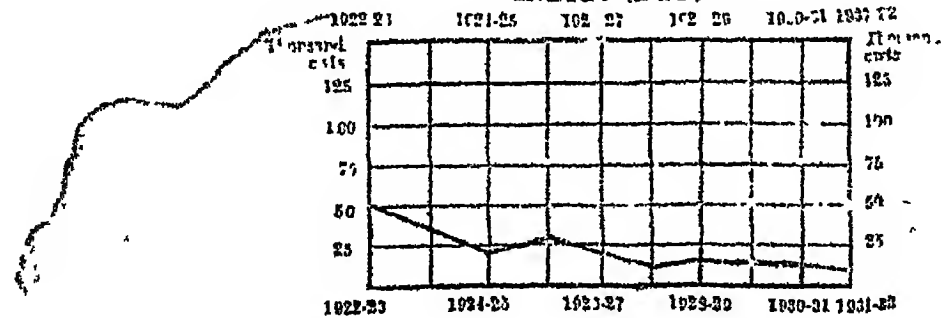
FIBRES



OILSEEDS



INDIGO (DYE)



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Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1931-32

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The present issue is the thirty-fourth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were framed in 1931-32.

Periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the first two forecasts. There are two additional forecasts for wheat and cotton, and one for sesamum. On the other hand, only two forecasts are made of the jute and indigo* crops and only one for the castorseed crop. The methods of collecting information and of framing estimates are described in Appendices I and II, and the dates prescribed for the issue of the different forecasts are given in Appendix IV. The tables of this volume are compiled from the data given in the final forecasts†. The detailed tables show for the last ten years (as far as available) the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea‡, cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, castorseed, groundnut, indigo, coffee§, and rubber¶. As a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, the figures of area and yield for all the crops mentioned above have been shown separately for British provinces and the Indian States arranged according to alphabetical order in the present issue. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the ten years ending 1931-32 are shown in table No. 2, and the standard or normal yields per acre, as far as reported, are given in table No. 3. A table (No. 8A) showing the area and yield of cotton according to the recognised trade descriptions has, as usual, been included in the volume.

Source and scope of the estimates

The estimates for these crops in the forecasts for earlier years did not relate to all the producing areas in India, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates for earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, castorseed§, and jute, as also those for tea, coffee||, and rubber, relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates relate to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent, but exclude Indian States, except certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces, the Rampur State in the United Provinces, the States in the Bombay Presidency, the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, and the Alwar and Kotah States in Rajputana in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, as also in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendices II and V.

Gradual development

Estimates so far as available from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities for certain other important crops, namely, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, and tobacco, are shown in a supplementary table (No. 18) for the British provinces and Indian States separately.

Figures showing the reported area and yield of certain crops (rice, wheat, barley, maize, sugarcane, cotton, linseed, rapeseed, tea and coffee) in foreign countries so far as available are given in table No. 20, the data being mainly collected from the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

* Forecasts discontinued since 1932.

† The final forecast figures are subsequently revised when finally adjusted figures are available and these adjusted figures are utilised as far as practicable.

‡ For tea, coffee and rubber no forecast is prepared, the figures being taken from the annual Special Statistics separately published by this Department.

§ In the case of castorseed, no estimates are framed for the mixed crop of the United Provinces.

|| In the case of coffee, estimates are framed for plantations having an area of 10 acres or more.

Character of the season

The monsoon of 1931 was, on the whole, well-distributed, but at a few places heavy rains resulted in floods causing damages to crops. Averaged over the plains of India, the total rainfall during the period was only 4 per cent above the normal. During the retreating period, the rainfall was normal or nearly so in Burma, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Mysore and the Punjab, but excessive elsewhere. Taking the year as a whole, the total rainfall was within 25 per cent of the normal except in Sind where it was in large defect and in Berar, Bombay and west Rajputana where it was in moderate excess.

Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 19 (page 33), and the condition of weekly rainfall during the monsoon period (June to October) of 1931 is shown in the chart on page 6. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs.

Rice

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. In Madras, the seasons vary greatly, the first crop being sown in April to October and harvested between September and March and the second crop sown in September to March and harvested between January and May. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay (including Sind), and Coorg. The Indian States for which estimates for rice are prepared are Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda, and the Rampur State in the United Provinces, certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces and the States in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind). These tracts comprise about 97 per cent of the total rice area of India. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1931-32 was reported as 84,353,000 acres, a record area, as compared with 82,846,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was good except in Burma, where the crop suffered considerably owing to failure of late rains. The total yield was estimated at 33,052,000 tons, as against 32,198,000 tons in 1930-31. To this figure should be added about 1,071,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of about 2,733,000 acres), for which no forecasts are made.

Wheat

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and States to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab†, the United Provinces (including Rampur State), the Central Provinces† and Berar, Bombay (including Sind)†, Bihar and Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1931-32 was reported to be 33,749,000 acres, which is greater than the area of the preceding year by 5 per cent. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield was 9,026,000 tons, which is 3 per cent less than the yield of 1930-31. An addition of some 147,000 tons should be made to this estimated yield in respect of some other tracts‡ (having an area of about 551,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane

The sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay (including Sind), the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, the Central Provinces and Berar, and Delhi. Reports are also received from the Rampur State in the United Provinces and the States in the Bombay Presidency and from Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda. These tracts contain a little over 96 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in India. The total area reported under sugarcane in 1931-32 was 2,885,000 acres, as compared with 2,801,000 acres in

* Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Manipur Pargana, and certain Indian States.
† Including Indian States. ‡ Burma, Madras, and Kashmir.

the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be good. The estimated yield amounted to 3,886,000 tons of raw sugar (*gur*), a record production, which is 20 per cent above the final figure (3,228,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 141,000 tons in respect of other tracts* (having an area of 105,000 acres), for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea seeds are sown between November and March, and the seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in northern India, and from January to December in southern India. The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Tripura (Bengal), Travancore, Cochin, and Mysore. In Burma, tea is grown principally for consumption as pickles. The total area under tea in 1931 was reported to be 807,400 acres, as compared with 803,500 acres in the preceding year. The total production of manufactured tea (black and green) was calculated at 394,083,500 lbs, as against 391,080,800 lbs in the preceding year.

Cotton is grown in all the provinces. There are two crops, namely, the early and the late, of cotton grown in India. Early cotton grows mainly in central and northern India, and late cotton in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of southern India, sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The estimates given below relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

The total reported area under cotton was 23,495,000 acres in 1931-32, as against 23,812,000 acres in 1930-31. The condition of the crop was reported to

	1930-31	1929-30
	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales
Exports	3,720	3,608
Mill consumption	2,271	2,373
Extra-factory consumption (conjectural).	750	750
Approximate crop	6,750	6,991
Estimated in forecast	5,224	5,213

be only fair. The total estimated outturn was 4,060,000 bales of 400 lbs each, as compared with 5,224,000 bales in 1930-31, or a decrease of 22 per cent owing to damage caused by excessive rains. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the years 1929-30 and 1930-31† with the sum of exports and internal consumption (in thousand of bales). The figures of mill con-

sumption are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay and refer in the case of mills in British provinces to Indian cotton alone. The estimate of mill consumption in Indian States refers to all cotton, but it is presumed, that little foreign cotton was consumed in the States during those two years. Import figures have not therefore been taken into consideration for the purposes of calculation. It should be borne in mind that estimates of the "carry-over" from one year to another have not been taken into account as complete information regarding stocks is not available.‡

	1931-32	1930-31	
	(1,000	(1,000	
	bales)	bales)	
Oomras	1,323	2,310	
Dholeras	577	650	
Bengal-Sind	785	989	
American—			
Punjab	217	260	
Sind	11	20	
Broach	280	277	
Oompta-Dharwars	240	178	
Westerns and Northern	210	182	
Cocanadas	33	32	
Tinnevellies	131	120	
Salams	36	30	
Cambodias	128	90	
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	68	123	
Total	4,060	5,224	

descriptions of cotton grown in the years 1930-31 and 1931-32 are given in the marginal tables. Of the total yield in 1931-32 Oomras represented 33 (45) per cent, Bengal-Sind 19 (19) per cent, Dholeras 14 (11) per cent, Broach 7 (5) per cent, Americans 6 (6) per cent, Oompta-Dharwars 6 (3) per cent, Westerns and Northern 5 (3) per cent, Tinnevellies and Cambodias 3 (2) per cent each, Comillas, Burmas and other sorts 2 (2) per cent and Cocanadas and Salams 1 (1) per cent each. The percentages for the preceding year are shown in brackets.

* Burma, Ajuer-Mernara, and certain Indian States.

† For earlier years, see table No. 8 on page 17.

‡ Stocks of cotton in Bombay were 770,000 bales on 31st August 1930 and 685,000 bales on 31st August 1931.

§ For earlier years, see table No. 8A on page 18.

Jute

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal (including Cooch Behar and Tripura States), Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available from that State except the figures of export. As a result of restricted cultivation the total area under jute in 1931 was 1,862,000 acres, which is nearly 47 per cent less than that of the preceding year, and the estimated yield 5,542,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), being about 51 per cent below that of 1930. The area and yield of jute in 1932 are estimated to be 1,899,000 acres and 5,820,000 bales, an increase of 2 and 5 per cent respectively, as compared with 1931.

Linseed

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab. Reports are also received from Hyderabad, Kotah (in Rajputana), the States in the Bombay Presidency, and certain Feudatory States in the Central Provinces. These tracts comprise about 92 per cent of the total area under linseed in India. The total area under linseed in all the reporting tracts in 1931-32 was 3,241,000 acres, which is 8 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield was 411,000 tons, as against 377,000 tons last year. To this figure should be added some 38,000 tons for other tracts* (having an area of 303,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

Rape and Mustard

Rape and Mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Bombay (including Sind), the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces and Berar† and Delhi. Reports are also received from the States of Alwar (Rajputana), Baroda, Hyderabad and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain about 96 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in India. The total area under rape and mustard in all the reporting tracts in 1931-32 was 6,131,000 acres, as against 6,632,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crops was reported to be fairly good. The total estimated yield (1,026,000 tons) was 4 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 44,000 tons in respect of other tracts‡ (having an area of 260,000 acres), for which no reports are made.

WI

Sesamum

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; a *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are Burma, the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay (including Sind), the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah (Rajputana), and the States in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain about 89 per cent of the total area under sesamum in India. The total area under sesamum reported in 1931-32 was 5,481,000 acres, as against 5,618,000 acres in the preceding year. The condition of the crop was fair. The total estimated yield was 464,000 tons, as against 526,000 tons in 1930-31. An addition of approximately 58,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other tracts‡ (containing an area of about 680,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Sugr

Castor seed

Castor seed is sown from May to July and harvested from January to February; a late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September and harvested in March and April. The estimates for the crop relate to Madras, Bombay (including Sind), the Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces§. Reports are also received from the

* Madras, Assam, Ajmer-Merwara, Manipur Pargana and certain Indian States.

† Madras, Burma, Ajmer-Merwara, Manipur Pargana and certain Indian States.

‡ Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, Manipur Pargana, Coorg and certain Indian States.

§ Excludes estimates for the mixed crop (i.e., sown in combination with other crops) for which there are no reliable data available at present.

¶ Report received for the first time in the year under review.

States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and those in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts contain practically the whole area cultivated with castorseed in India. The total area sown in these tracts in 1931-32 was estimated at 1,569,000 acres and the yield at 144,000 tons, as against 1,457,000 acres with an estimated yield of 120,000 tons last year. The condition of the crop was good.

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August. The estimates for the groundnut crop relate to Madras, Bombay, Burma, and the Central Provinces and Berar from which a report has been received for the first time in the year under review. Estimates are also received from the Hyderabad State and the States in the Bombay Presidency. These tracts comprise about 94 per cent of the total area under groundnut in India. The total area under groundnut in these tracts in 1931-32 was reported to be 5,490,000 acres, which was 17 per cent less than that of the preceding year. The estimated yield (2,673,000 tons of nuts in shell) was also 15 per cent less than that of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair.

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. In Madras, about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated, being grown as a second crop on wet lands after paddy; this irrigated crop is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Madras, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, and Bombay (including Sind). No report is received from any Indian State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. These tracts contain about 93 per cent of the total area under indigo in India. The total reported area (52,500 acres) in 1931-32 was 18 per cent below the final figure of the preceding year. The total estimated yield of dye was 9,900 cwts, which was 24 per cent less than the yield of the preceding year.

Coffee is sown and transplanted in the rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to January. The crop is practically confined to southern India, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total reported area under coffee in 1930-31 was 160,900 acres, the yield of cured coffee therefrom being estimated at 32,973,000 lbs. The figures are, however, defective inasmuch as plantations of less than 10 acres are not taken into account.

The provinces where rubber is cultivated to an appreciable extent are Burma, Madras, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The total area under rubber in 1931 was 183,000 acres, as against 192,500 acres in the preceding year. The total yield of dry rubber was 20,117,100 lbs, as against 24,351,500 lbs in 1930.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL
INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA ;

Calcutta, December 5, 1932.

J. V. JOSHI,

Deputy Director (Statistics),
for Director-General.

CONDITION OF WEEKLY RAINFALL DURING THE MONSOON PERIOD FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER, 1931

(Abbreviations—S—Scanty, F—Fair, N—Normal, Ex—Excess)

Province and Sub-division	JUNE week ending				JULY week ending					AUGUST week ending				SEPTEMBER week ending					OCTOBER week ending	
	3rd	10th	17th	24th	1st	8th	15th	22nd	29th	5th	12th	19th	26th	2nd	9th	16th	23rd	30th	7th	14th
Assam	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	S	Ex	N	F	F	N	N	S
Baluchistan	N	N	N	S	S	Ex	S	S	N	S	S	F	S	N	N	N	S	N	N	N
Bay Islands	F	F	F	N	Ex	F	N	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	Ex	S	F	F	Ex	F	Ex
Bengal	S	S	Ex	S	N	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	N	N	S	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	N
Bihar and Orissa—																				
Bihar	S	S	F	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	N	F	S	S	Ex	S	F	F	F	S
Chota Nagpur	S	S	F	N	F	N	N	N	N	F	Ex	Ex	F	N	N	S	F	Ex	Ex	N
Orissa	N	S	S	Ex	F	N	N	S	F	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex
Bombay—																				
Bombay Deccan	N	F	F	N	Ex	Ex	N	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	F	S	F	Ex	F	Ex	Ex
Gujarat	S	S	S	S	F	Ex	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	N	Ex
Konkan	S	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	F	N	F	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex
Sind	Ex	N	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	N	S	S	S	N	N	N
Burma—																				
Lower Burma	N	Ex	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	F	F	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	N	Ex	Ex
Upper Burma	S	N	N	Ex	Ex	F	N	F	N	F	F	N	N	F	Ex	N	N	F	F	F
Central Provinces and Perar—																				
Berar	S	S	F	S	Ex	F	Ex	F	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
Central Provinces, East	S	S	N	N	S	N	N	F	Ex	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
Central Provinces, West	F	S	N	F	F	Ex	N	N	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
Madras—																				
Madras Coast, North	F	S	F	N	Ex	N	F	F	N	N	F	S	F	F	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
Madras Deccan	Ex	N	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	Ex	N	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	Ex	F	S	N	S
Madras, South-East	Ex	S	N	N	Ex	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	N	S	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	S
Malabar	Ex	F	F	N	Ex	F	N	N	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	Ex	N	F	N	F
North-West Frontier Province	Ex	S	S	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	F	Ex	S	S	S	Ex	Ex
Punjab—																				
East and North	N	S	F	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	N
South-West	N	N	Ex	N	S	Ex	N	Ex	Ex	S	S	N	F	Ex	Ex	S	S	N	N	Ex
United Provinces—																				
East	S	S	S	F	S	N	F	Ex	F	N	Ex	F	F	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex
West	F	S	F	S	S	F	S	Ex	S	N	N	F	N	F	Ex	F	S	Ex	S	Ex
Central India—																				
East	S	S	S	N	S	Ex	S	S	F	S	Ex	N	F	N	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	S	Ex
West	S	S	F	S	F	N	S	Ex	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	N	Ex	Ex	Ex
Hyderabad—																				
North	F	S	F	N	Ex	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	N	N	F	N	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
South	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	F	Ex	S	N	Ex	S	F	S	N	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex
Kashmir	Ex	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	F	F	N	S	S	F	Ex	Ex	N	S	F	N	F	F
Mysore	Ex	S	F	S	Ex	N	F	Ex	F	N	F	S	S	N	Ex	F	S	S	S	S
Nagpore—																				
East	Ex	S	F	S	S	Ex	S	Ex	F	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	N	S	S	Ex	S	S	Ex
West	Ex	S	N	S	S	N	S	Ex	S	S	Ex	Ex	Ex	Ex	S	S	S	S	S	Ex

Note—'Scanty' denotes rainfall of 40 per cent of the normal and below.
 'Fair' " " of 41 to 80 per cent of the normal.
 'Normal' " " of 81 to 119 per cent of the normal.
 " " of 120 per cent of the normal and over.

TABLES

Note.—The rates of yield per acre of the crops given in table No. 2 are worked out from the figures tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 17.

ABSTRACT TABLE

8-

No. 1—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP.

Area (acres)

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1909-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Rice . . .	50,855,000	50,067,000	50,051,000	70,252,000	70,519,000	50,715,000	50,888,000	76,470,000	82,275,000	60,622,000	82,546,000	84,333,000
Wheat . . .	22,649,000	25,518,000	26,565,000	50,550,000	30,409,000	29,500,000	31,519,000	32,193,000	31,973,000	31,671,000	32,189,000	33,719,000
Sugarcane . . .	(a)	2,258,000	2,702,000	2,389,000	2,656,000	2,613,000	2,728,000	2,852,000	2,768,000	2,513,000	2,801,000	2,885,000
Tea . . .	467,000	525,000	540,000	589,000	661,000	709,100	757,400	756,000	775,900	783,000	803,500	807,100
Cotton . . .	13,866,000	16,652,000	21,321,000	23,221,000	21,561,000	22,405,000	26,192,000	24,761,000	27,057,000	25,922,000	23,512,000	23,405,000
Jute . . .	2,035,000	2,335,000	3,264,000	3,058,000	2,631,000	2,277,000	3,370,000	3,371,000	3,141,000	3,115,000	3,192,000	1,862,000
Linseed . . .	2,869,000	3,547,000	3,061,000	1,852,000	3,157,000	3,216,000	3,280,000	3,711,000	3,109,000	2,802,600	3,002,000	3,211,000
Rape and Mustard . . .	4,541,000	5,598,000	6,056,000	6,416,000	6,169,000	6,057,000	5,980,000	5,107,000	7,033,000	5,907,000	6,632,000	6,131,000
Sesamum . . .	4,019,000	4,903,000	5,016,000	5,177,000	1,450,000	5,122,000	5,271,000	5,524,000	5,513,000	5,316,000	5,618,000	5,481,000
Castor seed* . . .					...	1,505,000	1,305,000	1,480,000	1,110,000	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,760,000
Groundnut . . .	(a)	431,000	527,000	1,610,000	1,783,000	2,518,000	5,164,000	5,426,000	6,351,000	5,718,000	6,570,000	5,490,000
Indigo . . .	1,280,000	722,000	354,000	216,000	475,000	231,300	90,360	60,000	81,000	70,000	63,800	52,500
Coffee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	132,100	156,200	156,200	160,700	163,500	160,900	(c)
Rubber . . .	...	...	...	...	...	126,400	152,500	152,300	167,100	170,000	192,500	183,000

Yield

Crops	Average 1895-96 to 1909-1900	Average 1900-01 to 1904-05	Average 1905-06 to 1909-10	Average 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average 1925-26 to 1929-30	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Rice . . . tons	21,460,000	21,550,000	22,201,000	28,889,000	32,017,000	30,754,000	30,386,000	28,131,000	32,145,000	31,132,000	32,198,000	33,052,000
Wheat . . . "	6,029,000	7,076,000	8,092,000	0,663,000	3,288,000	3,007,000	8,904,000	7,791,000	8,592,000	10,469,000	9,806,000	9,026,000
Sugarcane . . .	(a)	2,049,000	2,030,000	2,411,000	2,881,000	2,889,000	2,983,000	3,217,000	2,701,000	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,886,000
Tea . . . lbs	158,375,000	201,350,000	242,356,000	290,060,000	374,405,000	336,370,000	396,871,000	390,910,000	404,153,200	432,812,000	331,060,800	394,063,600
Cotton . . . (b) bales	2,803,000	3,203,000	3,996,000	4,870,000	4,412,000	1,881,000	5,645,000	5,963,000	5,782,000	5,243,000	5,224,000	4,060,000
Jute . . . "	5,771,000	7,036,000	8,136,000	9,000,000	7,092,000	6,951,000	10,300,000	10,188,000	9,906,000	10,335,000	11,205,000	5,542,000
Linseed . . . tons	352,000	416,000	333,000	508,000	434,000	441,000	972,000	348,000	322,000	350,000	377,000	411,000
Rape and Mustard . . .	915,000	1,011,000	992,000	1,326,000	1,072,000	1,121,000	152,000	210,000	910,000	1,005,000	988,000	1,026,000
Sesamum . . .	348,000	465,000	458,000	471,000	421,000	467,000	466,000	543,000	495,000	155,000	526,000	464,000
Castor seed*, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	114,000	128,000	158,000	113,000	116,000	100,000	144,000
Groundnut . . .	(a)	(a)	338,000	695,000	952,000	1,157,000	2,528,000	2,718,000	3,211,000	2,668,000	3,151,000	2,673,000
Indigo . . . cwt	156,000	100,000	49,000	37,000	74,000	43,800	17,500	10,000	15,100	14,400	13,000	9,900
Coffee . . . lbs	...	...	...	...	...	23,601,400	31,828,600	33,563,300	27,767,000	30,423,000	32,073,000	(c)
Rubber . . . "	...	...	...	...	...	12,064,400	24,775,600	26,012,300	26,830,900	28,022,600	24,351,500	20,117,100

(a) Not available.

(b) A bale contains 400 lbs.

(c) Not yet available.

* An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for earlier years, which were taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities, are incomplete, in its case of outturn.

Note.—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 2--YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1922-23 to 1931-32.

Province	RICE (CLEANED)										WHEAT									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces--																				
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	517	580	610	815	803	578	850	600	680
Assam	703	720	750	808	705	702	767	713	658	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	931	827	830	871	820	770	1,014	908	1,002	961	530	420	441	483	550	481	583	587	533	525
Bihar and Orissa	1,063	784	921	767	770	728	873	845	903	912	917	851	903	822	901	781	918	901	838	860
Bombay	1,030	937	1,013	938	1,009	945	1,013	906	909	1,032	450	374	432	425	305	472	442	470	432	430
Burma	914	783	937	870	920	850	863	808	835	749	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	641	978	709	923	603	647	603	730	568	723	766	550	721	500	404	301	363	442	450	430
Coorg	1,410	1,089	1,070	1,033	1,080	1,033	1,080	1,430	1,443	1,457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823	701	933	890	731	818	361	670	550	402
Madras	1,039	905	1,011	1,073	980	1,012	1,050	1,045	1,031	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	408	431	548	680	363	400	520	544	543
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	754	810	800	904	704	642	600	851	753	681
United Provinces	975	929	721	612	703	973	352	601	503	682	820	823	735	744	831	708	781	1,032	700	755
Average, British Provinces	925	802	860	839	847	803	870	870	881	884	760	737	951	870	680	530	650	812	693	647
Indian States--																				
Baroda	518	341	305	373	613	510	603	355	450	500	655	865	733	775	960	547	280	914	516	653
Bombay States	999	871	1,001	616	1,138	1,085	973	893	963	1,125	829	483	691	497	743	692	403	920	921	635
Central India States, Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587	420	456	472	415	300	354	331	370	304
States	950	827	677	820	721	905	839	731	498	681	728	560	474	635	369	514	462	603	434	370
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	932	505	542	450	573	423	423	541	413
Hyderabad	703	755	802	1,107	781	828	910	667	582	702	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Mysore	660	518	601	608	570	598	910	953	681	609	373	336	280	373	221	373	384	413	283	501
Punjab States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	808	707	632	573	738	520	690	725	600
Rajputana States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	500	558	514	408	470	375	606	577	539
United Provinces State (Rampur)	490	449	445	472	287	384	187	100	211	236	258	355	603	605	421	611	429	937	763	448
Average, Indian States	645	604	714	745	743	730	728	678	611	748	620	545	530	527	407	422	415	401	502	450
AVERAGE, INDIA	910	794	855	836	834	800	805	805	871	878	724	704	925	639	642	542	602	741	649	590
Province	SUGARCANE (RAW SUGAR OR GCS)										TEA									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
British Provinces--																				
Assam	2,027	1,920	1,920	1,912	2,352	2,207	2,207	2,094	2,104	2,312	485	577	574	531	576	556	670	603	530	504
Bengal	2,363	2,406	2,283	2,553	2,306	2,529	2,470	2,180	2,793	2,025	303	430	470	451	503	511	490	504	487	444
Bihar and Orissa	2,123	2,325	1,953	2,471	2,349	2,796	2,443	2,141	2,421	2,435	93	107	112	113	133	101	169	208	219	240
Bombay	5,935	6,045	6,178	6,074	6,061	6,057	6,410	5,919	6,341	6,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	2,639	2,851	2,953	2,821	2,727	3,500	3,603	3,005	3,627	3,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	201	333	370	541	422	410	436
Delhi	8,733	2,240	2,898	1,650	1,000	2,613	1,702	2,210	890	1,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	6,122	5,021	6,371	6,241	5,093	5,980	6,108	6,280	6,263	6,297	320	300	420	433	433	416	421	414	378	380
North-West Frontier Province	2,517	2,761	2,732	2,753	2,620	3,382	2,753	2,707	2,764	2,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1,667	1,939	1,897	1,710	1,745	1,710	1,611	1,488	1,688	1,744	158	177	200	180	201	214	190	190	105	106
United Provinces	2,228	2,371	1,531	2,320	2,373	2,161	2,017	2,160	2,378	2,103	257	327	281	200	277	260	350	319	280	217
Average, British Provinces	2,156	2,511	2,320	2,450	2,460	2,400	2,532	2,431	2,600	2,900	413	520	527	490	535	523	520	504	501	503
Indian States--																				
Baroda	1,489	4,440	3,360	2,249	2,910	4,499	3,360	3,360	4,490	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States	9,160	3,600	5,500	4,620	5,305	5,005	5,018	4,097	4,712	5,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	123	118
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,261	3,328	4,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1,708	1,054	1,080	1,673	2,304	2,108	2,095	2,240	2,122	1,901	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	31	31	50	47
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	556	543	553	628	693	402	487	409	390
Tripura (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	46	70	106	137	130	144	178	140	189
United Provinces State (Rampur)	2,016	2,016	2,210	2,053	1,720	1,920	1,723	2,038	1,702	3,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	3,650	2,561	2,190	2,570	3,052	3,043	3,318	2,520	3,003	3,501	420	512	502	510	490	450	430	417	392	359
AVERAGE, INDIA	2,480	2,544	2,252	2,484	2,502	2,441	2,550	2,453	2,581	3,017	310	528	526	500	531	517	521	540	487	459

(a) Not available. (b) The low output is due to the crop being sown in dry land.
Note: Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1922-23 to 1931-32—*contd.*

Province	COTTON (GINNED)										JUTE									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
British Provinces—																				
Ajmer-Merwara	lbs 167	lbs 127	lbs 133	lbs 126	lbs 149	lbs 113	lbs 191	lbs 129	lbs 142	lbs 163	...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...
Assam	140	144	133	111	130	133	165	140	140	162	1,130	924	821	1,238	1,000	1,280	807	1,250	796	1,042
Bengal	109	100	149	163	163	115	103	123	117	103	1,239	1,216	1,185	1,284	1,229	1,277	1,231	1,300	1,248	1,201
Bihar and Orissa	76	70	71	73	71	73	72	75	81	82	917	795	973	1,020	1,107	1,123	1,208	1,013	918	1,030
Bombay	89	75	77	76	63	80	61	68	74	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	63	61	80	72	65	82	70	80	93	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	89	83	76	73	83	103	105	97	98	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	200	133	100	67	100	200	200	133	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	74	73	70	73	70	85	85	82	74	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	80	87	82	87	67	60	94	94	93	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	111	130	137	117	83	112	61	127	123	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	110	132	106	111	129	121	141	125	154	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, British Provinces	88	80	87	81	77	93	92	91	95	79	1,210	1,167	1,151	1,264	1,213	1,265	1,214	1,267	1,107	1,232
Indian States—																				
Baroda	79	40	101	87	65	69	35	60	77	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal State (Cooh Behar) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	811	923	903	1,068	703	875	955	1,033	425	705
Bengal State (Telipara)	47	50	43	67	47	63	60	63	13	47	(a)	(a)	720	933	670	667	400	490	1,300	809
Bombay States	76	62	63	70	63	111	56	83	92	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India States	61	71	77	70	69	74	73	61	67	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	67	19	83	71	66	79	66	50	67	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	117	123	105	112	60	105	83	51	74	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras States	32	10	42	49	30	23	53	52	40	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	110	71	123	120	101	123	121	52	56	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab States	120	156	175	135	116	166	111	121	133	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana States	101	83	86	91	77	92	103	53	93	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces State (Rampur)	67	76	29	57	31	92	46	91	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	101	60	107	91	87	99	75	65	75	69	811	875	878	1,068	716	875	905	976	471	709
AVERAGE, INDIA	93	87	91	83	81	96	87	81	83	69	1,205	1,167	1,148	1,261	1,213	1,265	1,214	1,267	1,121	1,232

Province	LINSEED										RICE AND MUSTARD									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—																				
Assam	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs ...	lbs 398	lbs 421	lbs 195	lbs 463	lbs 412	lbs 434	lbs 401	lbs 413	lbs 395	lbs 386
Bengal	353	312	352	301	329	217	323	273	307	350	394	301	371	267	391	351	304	276	405	401
Bihar and Orissa	468	430	377	339	341	313	368	360	322	315	114	114	681	485	459	400	548	516	501	477
Bombay	151	140	187	195	119	264	252	222	239	231	311	269	227	216	225	265	170	264	270	217
Central Provinces and Berar	270	139	205	140	165	170	130	163	197	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	513	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	172	230	134	200	373	135	179	67	140
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	214	183	200	221	167	202	182	219	201
Punjab	210	221	217	232	172	182	240	210	160	210	129	755	369	372	361	353	211	313	315	373
United Provinces	436	400	416	347	392	291	300	420	362	390	475	490	170	370	421	241	261	453	294	356
Average, British Provinces	370	293	321	262	289	251	239	330	297	302	432	416	420	360	407	315	221	410	311	376
Indian States—																				
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	217	354	219	127	307	100	239	221	213
Bombay States	221	160	350	249	221	320	373	172	240	149	194	351	305	290	338	363	293	330	303	390
Central Provinces and Berar	217	198	163	198	151	179	92	181	177	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (b)	141	100	143	201	132	77	92	118	142	163	199	61	190	112	90	81	81	63	64	89
Rajputana	200*	272*	262*	43*	119*	291*	11*	116*	246*	256*	603†	529†	636†	290†	238†	299†	63†	631†	124†	382†
Average, Indian States	177	160	186	169	133	135	81	119	170	157	169	403	493	261	335	419	118	367	162	310
AVERAGE, INDIA	353	278	304	250	273	235	233	304	281	234	423	416	422	367	406	310	290	415	377(c)	375

* Refers to Kotah State only. † Refers to Alwar State only. ‡ See footnote (f) and table on page 21.
 (a) Not available. (b) The low output is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar.
 Note—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 2—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (based on figures in tables Nos. 4 to 17) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS, 1922-23 to 1931-32—*concl.*

Province	SUGARCANE										CASTOR SEED										GROUNDNUT (NUTS IN SHELL)									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces— Ajmer-Merwara (a)	149	63	187	14	116	118	84	45	35	112
Bengal	345	367	339	300	378	370	337	371	381	302
Bihar and Orissa	350	300	354	206	276	322	370	387	311	330	320	202	205	286	307	320	326	333
Bombay	240	213	276	108	237	238	261	222	210	203	314	201	205	388	242	267	330	312	1,812	1,170	2,110	1,840	1,008	2,088	2,108	1,500	1,010	1,003	...	
Burma	129	99	189	80	61	04	63	01	127	63
Central Provinces and Berar	178	180	216	140	186	211	204	167	190	103	(c)	474	307	673	420	420	438	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	293	277	278	300	270	280	292	207	201	201	237	213	169	205	208	277	222	221	1,051	922	1,115	1,089	1,009	1,122	1,111	1,062	1,407	1,040	...	
Punjab	216	171	185	197	201	101	170	181	190	107
United Provinces	305	221	211	221	230	223	178	101	217	227	(e)	335	672	810	611	640	610	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, British Provinces	215	200	224	180	186	219	108	103	213	104	(d)	270	221	283	261	276	278	281	1,113	916	1,180	1,106	1,110	1,211	1,214	1,121	(f)	1,273	1,207	
Indian States— Baroda	117	61	180	116	211	172	178	124	180	138	201	164	224	300	67	133	221	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay State	510	500	276	173	271	303	364	288	291	284	330	(e)	417	418	1,579	441	313	311	1,241	1,311	1,067	1,435	1,271	1,244	1,034	765	682	850	...	
Hyderabad (b)	162	101	115	143	111	125	128	142	190	108	182	206	101	141	126	149	127	165	100	132	181	218	181	194	270	635	695	616	...	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	167	110	190	122	120	141	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	166	176	178	195	01	149	107	149	149	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	218	139	163	156	176	243	210	189	196	165	161	197	106	103	137	156	142	171	872	320	602	620	620	615	655	600	604	712	...	
Assam, India	210	183	217	169	182	220	200	161	210	190	(d)	207	230	207	209	180	202	184	205	1,062	807	1,133	1,137	1,061	1,123	1,177	1,011	(f)	1,000	

Province	INDIGO (DYE)										COFFEE										RUBBER									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces— Bengal (a)	3	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	18	19	8	16	11	12	13	23	10	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	22	21	19	11	19	14	22	14	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	165	261	140	302	210	311	300	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	26	21	27	20	23	26	25	21	21	23	278	107	280	138	180	303	127	213	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	21	21	17	24	22	10	10	20	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces	11	12	13	12	13	13	12	11	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, British Provinces	21	22	23	21	20	20	21	23	23	21	269	185	272	141	243	201	179	301	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian States— Bombay State (Karnapur)	10	14	19	13	16	10	11	37	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	99	173	41	102	123	60	161	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	147	101	160	212	199	180	100	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	115	102	65	207	410	223	82	619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average, Indian States	19	14	19	13	16	10	11	37	27	27	144	143	103	60	211	100	177	198	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam, India	21	22	23	27	29	20	21	21	23	21	106	100	213	148	216	228	178	241	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) The generally low outturn of sugarcane in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to grow. (b) The low outturn is due to the crop being sown in dry lands. (c) Not available. (d) Excluding the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berar. (e) Cultivation practically abandoned. (f) Excluding the Central Provinces and Berar. NOTE.—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 3—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED.

[For District figures, see Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per acre of Principal Crops in India.]

Province	Rice (cleaned)	Wheat	Sugar cane (gur)	Cotton (ginned)	Jute	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Sesamum	Castor	Ground- nut (nuts in shell)	Indigo (dye)
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Ajmer-Merwara	...	697	...	210	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
Assam	(a) 896	...	2,576	170	1,400	...	504	...	...	...	...
	(b) 706										
	(c) 1,008										
Bengal	(a) 1,022	721	8,054	165	1,331	473	483	495	...	...	...
	(b) 892										
	(c) 1,142										
Bihar and Orissa	(a) 837	(d) 884	2,460	155	1,200	492	492	350	350	...	15
	(b) 741	(e) 451									
	(c) 500	(f) 861									
Bombay	1,230	575	6,950	102	...	360	625	400	...	(g) 2,500	...
	1,361*	(g) 930	7,600*	181*	...	...	(g) 132	271*	223*	(h) 1,150	
		(h) 780					(h) 821				
Burma	1,000	...	...	110	..	...	...	160	...	1,000	...
Central Provinces and Berar	647	577	3,186	102	...	212	...	210	400	...	...
Coorg	1,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	962	2,386	185	...	...	325	...	...	...	...
Madras	1,055	...	6,380	87	...	...	...	301	231	1,120	28
North-West Frontier Province	...	612	1,892	90	..	...	314	...	...	...	...
Punjab	...	705	1,953	(i) 130	...	...	435	...	...	...	...
				(j) 140							
United Provinces	900	1,050	2,600	170	...	500	600	280	...	...	18
Mysore	1,071	450	3,847	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Winter rice
(b) Autumn rice

(c) Summer rice
(d) Bihar

* Refers to Sind
(e) Chota Nagpur
(f) Orissa

(g) Irrigated
(h) Unirrigated

(i) Desi
(j) American

No. 4—AREA AND YIELD OF RICE IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—									(b)	(b)
Assam	3,438,000	4,596,000	4,169,000	4,402,000	4,498,000	4,173,000(b)	4,969,000(b)	4,270,000(b)	4,652,000	4,700,000
Bengal	21,773,000	20,316,000	20,814,000	21,133,000	19,571,000	18,682,000	21,403,000	20,255,000	20,583,000	22,128,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	15,382,000	13,996,000	14,853,000	14,256,000	13,933,000	13,476,000	14,352,000	14,229,000	16,927,000	14,091,000
Bombay, including Sind	3,095,000	3,021,000	3,068,000	3,132,000	3,006,000	3,151,000	3,132,000	3,171,000	3,261,000	2,994,000
Burma	11,258,000	11,917,000	12,112,000	12,212,000	12,149,000	12,353,000	12,760,000	12,861,000	13,023,000	12,511,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,111,000	5,170,000	5,171,000	5,195,000	5,250,000	5,111,000	5,145,000	5,480,000	5,541,000	5,553,000
Coorg	81,000	83,000	81,000	82,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	83,000	82,000	83,000
Madras	11,256,000	10,518,000	10,870,000	11,323,000	10,912,000	10,930,000	11,019,000	11,202,000	11,678,000	11,539,000
United Provinces	6,982,000	6,581,000	7,072,000	7,417,000	7,137,000	7,206,000	7,021,000	6,814,000	6,722,000	6,682,000
Total British Provinces	79,452,000	76,628,000	78,340,000	79,155,000	77,890,000	75,525,000	80,130,000	78,355,000	79,467,000	80,250,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	189,000	171,000	258,000	174,000	191,000	207,000	201,000	192,000	212,000	232,000
Bombay State	426,000	411,000	346,000	457,000	422,000	384,000	419,000	411,000	435,000	461,000
Central Provinces State	1,019,000	623,000	1,076,000	951,000	576,000	613,000	754,000	374,000	1,251,000	1,490,000
Hyderabad	634,000	561,000	624,000	846,000	699,000	933,000	992,000	507,000	685,000	1,100,000
Mysore	708,000	611,000	663,000	725,000	700,000	704,000	707,000	721,000	713,000	730,000
United Provinces State (Lampur)	61,000	66,000	65,000	67,000	67,000	70,000	72,000	62,000	53,000	57,000
Total Indian States	2,950,000	2,441,000	3,061,000	3,191,000	3,208,000	2,945,000	3,145,000	2,267,000	3,370,000	4,073,000
GRAND TOTAL	82,402,000	79,069,000	81,401,000	82,346,000	81,098,000	78,470,000	83,275,000	80,622,000	82,837,000	84,323,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam	1,611,000	1,195,000	1,607,000	1,558,000	1,536,000	1,308,000	1,677,000	1,316,000	1,366,000	1,621,000
Bengal	9,019,660	7,609,070	7,711,000	8,519,000	7,355,000	6,493,000	9,091,000	8,202,000	9,203,000	9,492,000
Bihar and Orissa(a)	7,281,000	4,898,000	6,023,000	4,889,000	4,783,000	4,378,000	5,698,000	6,011,000	5,615,000	5,738,000
Bombay, including Sind	1,492,000	1,204,000	1,336,000	1,260,000	1,351,000	1,329,000	1,489,000	1,283,000	1,410,000	1,379,000
Burma	4,666,000	4,167,000	5,067,000	4,743,000	5,112,000	4,886,000	4,694,000	4,986,000	5,113,000	4,182,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,471,000	1,665,000	1,174,000	1,143,000	1,613,000	1,562,000	1,466,000	1,787,000	1,404,000	1,801,000
Coorg	61,000	40,000	39,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	63,000	63,000	54,000
Madras	5,233,000	4,531,000	4,908,000	5,322,000	4,742,000	5,093,000	5,197,000	5,255,000	5,370,000	5,895,000
United Provinces	2,104,000	1,958,000	2,276,000	2,169,000	2,341,000	2,183,000	1,104,000	1,523,000	1,701,000	2,038,000
Total British Provinces	32,801,000	27,428,000	32,100,000	29,071,000	28,016,000	27,262,000	31,169,000	30,446,000	31,277,000	31,691,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	40,000	26,000	42,000	29,000	53,000	44,000	60,000	33,000	46,000	62,000
Bombay State	188,000	161,000	168,000	154,000	214,000	189,000	182,000	165,000	187,000	233,000
Central Provinces State	246,000	231,000	326,000	203,000	131,000	191,000	181,000	122,000	278,000	458,000
Hyderabad	169,000	160,000	240,000	418,000	169,000	316,000	403,000	151,000	178,000	389,000
Mysore	180,000	149,000	160,000	181,000	180,000	168,000	201,000	210,000	227,000	218,000
United Provinces State (Lampur)	14,000	13,000	11,000	12,000	6,000	12,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	6,000
Total Indian States	992,000	770,000	972,000	1,000,000	761,000	972,000	1,016,000	688,000	921,000	1,361,000
GRAND TOTAL	33,793,000	28,198,000	33,072,000	30,071,000	28,777,000	28,234,000	32,185,000	31,134,000	32,198,000	33,052,000

(a) Excluding predatory States, estimates for which for 1931-32 are 3,218,000 acres and 1,452,000 tons, as against 3,289,000 acres and 1,526,000 tons in 1930-31.

(b) Including areas under seedlings which were subsequently transplanted.

NOTE—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 5—AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara .	16,000	18,000	19,000	7,000	22,000	39,000	31,000	29,000	21,000	31,000
Bengal .	126,000	120,000	126,000	130,000	129,000	107,000	121,000	126,000	148,000	145,000
Bihar and Orissa (a)	1,266,000	1,226,000	1,175,000	1,163,000	1,186,000	1,199,000	1,212,000	1,200,000	1,218,000	1,221,000
Bombay, including Sind .	2,028,000	1,663,000	1,958,000	1,600,000	1,802,000	1,875,000	2,058,000	2,050,000	2,285,000	2,314,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	3,003,000	3,277,000	3,307,000	3,521,000	3,784,000	3,601,000	3,181,000	2,983,000	3,008,000	3,493,000
Delhi .	49,000	51,000	60,000	60,000	49,000	62,000	61,000	33,000	38,000	11,000
North-West Frontier Province (b)	1,138,000	1,055,000	1,013,000	1,006,000	993,000	993,000	1,056,000	1,067,000	890,000	1,014,000
Punjab .	9,620,000	9,672,000	9,657,000	9,482,000	9,380,000	9,024,000	9,969,000	9,951,000	9,287,000	9,090,000
United Provinces .	6,934,000	7,182,000	7,368,000	6,881,000	6,714,000	7,487,000	7,112,000	7,112,000	7,312,000	7,743,000
Total British Provinces .	21,234,000	21,169,000	21,083,000	20,837,000	21,014,000	21,420,000	21,796,000	21,611,000	21,590,000	22,023,000
Indian States—										
Baroda .	65,000	57,000	55,000	52,000	74,000	86,000	88,000	73,000	74,000	72,000
Bombay State .	122,000	302,000	310,000	239,000	413,000	595,000	445,000	419,000	530,000	522,000
Central India States .	1,739,000	1,970,000	1,921,000	1,852,000	1,912,000	2,006,000	1,861,000	1,505,000	1,914,000	2,160,000
Central Provinces States .	96,000	100,000	104,000	111,000	106,000	122,000	126,000	115,000	(c) 31,000	115,000
Gwalior .	1,231,000	1,182,000	1,126,000	1,183,000	1,399,000	1,453,000	1,021,000	913,000	1,127,000	1,492,000
Hyderabad .	700,000	698,000	800,000	841,000	960,000	1,058,000	1,102,000	1,026,000	1,173,000	1,367,000
Mysore .	6,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000
Punjab States .	1,279,000	1,311,000	1,267,000	1,201,000	1,216,000	1,289,000	1,330,000	1,370,000	1,354,000	1,312,000
Rajputana States .	989,000	989,000	1,105,000	830,000	999,000	1,131,000	1,095,000	1,172,000	1,243,000	1,508,000
United Provinces State (Rampur) .	101,000	101,000	101,000	107,000	117,000	121,000	106,000	116,000	110,000	115,000
Total Indian States .	6,618,000	7,022,000	7,096,000	6,531,000	7,289,000	7,773,000	7,177,000	7,013,000	7,599,000	8,676,000
GRAND TOTAL .	30,852,000	31,161,000	31,779,000	30,471,000	31,303,000	32,193,000	31,073,000	31,651,000	32,189,000	33,749,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara .	4,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	8,000	15,000	8,000	11,000	6,000	9,000
Bengal .	29,000	27,000	26,000	28,000	32,000	22,000	32,000	33,000	34,000	34,000
Bihar and Orissa (a)	518,000	466,000	478,000	427,000	477,000	418,000	513,000	516,000	451,000	469,000
Bombay, including Sind .	416,000	261,000	378,000	285,000	318,000	395,000	406,000	430,000	441,000	444,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	1,038,000	814,000	1,069,000	681,000	773,000	591,000	615,000	588,000	635,000	671,000
Delhi .	18,000	18,000	25,000	20,000	16,000	19,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	9,000
North-West Frontier Province (b)	292,000	192,000	193,000	268,000	294,000	161,000	231,000	248,000	216,000	216,000
Punjab .	3,237,000	3,535,000	2,581,000	2,936,000	2,946,000	2,814,000	3,070,000	3,781,000	3,122,000	2,760,000
United Provinces .	2,674,000	2,640,000	2,419,000	2,287,000	2,492,000	2,361,000	2,480,000	3,307,000	2,696,000	2,510,000
Total British Provinces .	8,116,000	7,552,000	7,170,000	7,134,000	7,356,000	6,326,000	7,263,000	8,925,000	7,601,000	7,252,000
Indian States—										
Baroda .	19,000	22,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	21,000	11,000	20,000	17,000	21,000
Bombay State .	168,000	65,000	66,000	53,000	147,000	201,000	93,000	116,000	117,000	145,000
Central India States .	456,000	377,000	391,000	390,000	360,000	277,000	291,000	269,000	326,000	349,000
Central Provinces States .	31,000	25,000	32,000	26,000	17,000	28,000	26,000	29,000	(c) 6,000	19,000
Gwalior .	324,000	418,000	378,000	336,000	291,000	265,000	193,000	178,000	272,000	297,000
Hyderabad .	52,000	56,000	73,000	74,000	61,000	82,000	144,000	107,000	135,000	161,000
Mysore .	1,000	(c)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(d)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Punjab States .	371,000	494,000	403,000	446,000	485,000	420,000	361,000	427,000	418,000	392,000
Rajputana States .	225,000	245,000	290,000	192,000	222,000	238,000	193,000	361,000	320,000	333,000
United Provinces State (Rampur) .	13,000	16,000	28,000	27,000	22,000	31,000	20,000	33,000	10,000	23,000
Total Indian States .	1,858,000	1,708,000	1,697,000	1,582,000	1,617,000	1,465,000	1,829,000	1,534,000	1,702,000	1,774,000
GRAND TOTAL .	9,974,000	9,660,000	8,867,000	8,696,000	8,973,000	7,791,000	8,592,000	10,469,000	9,306,000	9,026,000

(a) Excluding estimates for Orissa and Chota Nagpur Feudatory States which report an area of 2,100 acres with a yield of 300 tons in 1931-32, as against 2,700 acres and 300 tons in 1930-31.

(b) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies.

(c) 300 tons.

(d) About 500 tons.

(e) Incomplete.

NOTE—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 6—AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Assam	42,000	42,000	42,000	41,000	40,000	41,000	39,000	29,000	33,000	31,000
Bengal	201,000	202,000	206,000	215,000	201,000	209,000	196,000	193,000	199,000	238,000
Bihar and Orissa (a)	306,000	307,000	289,000	294,000	289,000	239,000	257,000	279,000	284,000	283,000
Bombay, including Sind	64,000	73,000	62,000	68,000	68,000	68,000	65,000	66,000	65,000	63,000
Central Provinces and Berar	19,000	22,000	22,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	21,000	22,000
Delhi	9,000	8,000	5,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000
Madras	131,000	121,000	110,000	113,000	114,000	104,000	89,000	98,000	115,000	116,000
North-West Frontier Province	39,000	43,000	41,000	48,000	53,000	43,000	49,000	51,000	47,000	44,000
Punjab	497,000	483,000	306,000	300,000	443,000	409,000	401,000	307,000	428,000	474,000
United Provinces	1,349,000	1,514,000	1,202,000	1,419,000	1,613,000	1,585,000	1,314,000	1,349,000	1,439,000	1,498,000
Total British Provinces.	2,657,000	2,815,000	2,465,000	2,619,000	2,856,000	2,869,000	2,497,000	2,402,000	2,684,000	2,760,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
Bombay States . . .	31,000	28,000	22,000	15,000	19,000	33,000	25,000	20,000	29,000	30,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	37,000	31,000	35,000
Mysore	38,000	35,000	32,000	33,000	30,000	34,000	31,000	33,000	38,000	35,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	10,000	19,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	13,000	13,000	15,000	16,000
Total Indian States.	83,000	70,000	67,000	61,000	60,000	83,000	71,000	111,000	117,000	119,000
GRAND TOTAL	2,740,000	2,921,000	2,532,000	2,680,000	2,925,000	2,952,000	2,568,000	2,513,000	2,801,000	2,885,000

Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gür)

British Provinces—										
Assam	38,000	30,000	30,000	35,000	42,000	12,000	40,000	26,000	31,000	32,000
Bengal	212,000	217,000	210,000	215,000	213,000	230,000	210,000	220,000	248,000	273,000
Bihar and Orissa (a)	200,000	310,000	252,000	318,000	303,000	309,000	313,000	304,000	307,000	307,000
Bombay, including Sind	171,000	197,000	171,000	185,000	181,000	203,000	196,000	175,000	184,000	171,000
Central Provinces and Berar	24,000	28,000	29,000	29,000	28,000	36,000	37,000	36,000	31,000	35,000
Delhi	15,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Madras	358,000	320,000	313,000	315,000	305,000	283,000	215,000	275,000	321,000	324,000
North-West Frontier Province	49,000	53,000	59,000	59,000	62,000	63,000	59,000	61,000	58,000	52,000
Punjab	414,000	418,000	336,000	303,000	340,000	381,000	289,000	204,000	302,000	369,000
United Provinces	1,842,000	1,634,000	1,056,000	1,412,000	1,680,000	1,522,000	1,210,000	1,391,000	1,581,000	2,135,000
Total British Provinces.	2,912,000	3,230,000	2,453,000	2,907,000	3,173,000	3,082,000	2,590,000	2,607,000	3,068,000	3,710,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	6,000	6,000	8,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Bombay States . . .	88,000	40,000	55,000	31,000	45,000	87,000	63,000	58,000	61,000	68,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	39,000	49,000	65,000
Mysore	30,000	26,000	24,000	27,000	38,000	32,000	29,000	31,000	36,000	32,000
United Provinces State (Rampur)	9,000	9,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	13,000	10,000	12,000	13,000	18,000
Total Indian States.	133,000	87,000	98,000	70,000	91,000	135,000	105,000	145,000	160,000	186,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,045,000	3,317,000	2,551,000	2,977,000	3,264,000	3,217,000	2,695,000	2,752,000	3,228,000	3,896,000

(a) Excluding Pendency States, which report an area of 20,000 acres with a yield of 14,000 tons in 1931-32, as against 21,000 acres and 19,000 tons in 1930-31.

(b) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 7—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	412,100	411,900	413,300	416,500	420,400	424,000	427,200	420,500	432,900	431,000
Bengal . . .	180,300	180,800	181,600	187,700	188,700	189,800	193,800	195,100	199,100	199,100
Bihar and Orissa .	2,100	2,100	1,900	2,100	2,100	1,900	3,800	4,100	3,700	3,600
Coorg . . .	...	...	300	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Madras . . .	41,500	46,400	46,900	48,800	51,900	58,100	63,600	66,300	69,900	72,300
Punjab . . .	9,600	9,700	9,700	9,600	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700	9,700
United Provinces	6,000	6,000	6,200	6,500	6,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,300	6,300
Total British Provinces .	654,800	656,900	660,100	671,600	679,400	689,900	701,500	711,100	732,000	722,400
Indian States—										
Cochin . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	500	500
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	2,400	3,300	4,000	4,000
Travancore . .	48,300	49,400	49,800	50,800	54,000	57,300	61,400	65,400	68,600	71,900
Tripura (Bengal) .	5,100	4,900	4,800	5,300	6,000	6,900	7,600	7,900	8,400	8,600
Total Indian States .	53,400	54,300	54,600	56,100	60,000	66,100	71,400	76,600	81,500	85,000
GRAND TOTAL	708,200	711,200	714,700	727,700	739,400	756,000	775,900	788,000	803,500	807,400

Yield (lbs)

British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	199,965,300	237,600,400	237,163,100	225,184,900	241,981,700	235,887,800	248,017,700	258,940,700	233,416,100	248,229,300
Bengal . . .	71,720,700	87,950,600	87,121,200	84,718,800	95,009,300	97,032,900	95,010,000	109,953,200	93,991,100	88,482,100
Bihar and Orissa .	200,200	216,400	218,500	237,400	278,400	306,600	719,500	858,200	609,200	886,500
Coorg . . .	...	...	(a)	116,500	133,100	151,800	216,300	169,000	167,500	174,300
Madras . . .	14,240,800	18,095,800	19,696,400	21,113,100	22,453,500	24,132,200	26,785,400	27,422,500	26,439,500	27,508,500
Punjab . . .	1,548,400	1,721,700	1,936,800	1,811,000	1,975,200	2,076,400	1,904,900	1,930,100	1,806,300	1,902,200
United Provinces .	1,542,400	1,961,500	1,741,800	1,669,200	1,720,800	1,597,600	2,133,800	1,488,900	1,822,700	1,966,600
Total British Provinces .	229,217,300	247,546,400	247,862,300	234,870,900	283,581,500	261,154,100	272,787,600	290,757,600	261,542,400	268,519,600
Indian States—										
Cochin . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,100	61,700	59,200
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	81,700	112,900	199,000	187,500
Travancore . .	22,307,400	27,583,200	27,055,300	28,075,100	28,531,100	28,825,300	30,188,300	30,518,700	28,028,300	28,673,100
Tripura (Bengal)	114,200	226,100	333,300	560,600	820,600	910,100	1,035,600	1,401,700	1,219,400	1,614,200
Total Indian States .	22,421,600	27,809,300	27,393,600	28,635,700	29,351,700	29,735,400	31,315,600	32,051,400	29,538,400	30,584,000
GRAND TOTAL	311,638,900	375,355,700	375,255,900	363,506,600	392,933,200	390,889,500	404,103,200	432,812,000	391,080,800	399,103,600

(a) Not available.

NOTE—Figures for 1931 are subject to revision.

No. 8—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE. Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	36,000	41,000	45,000	51,000	43,000	42,000	44,000	34,000	31,000	27,000
Assam	40,000	39,000	45,000	47,000	46,000	45,000	44,000	41,000	41,000	37,000
Bengal	55,000	55,000	59,000	60,000	60,000	59,000	59,000	59,000	58,000	55,000
Bihar and Orissa(b) . .	80,000	81,000	79,000	82,000	79,000	77,000	78,000	69,000	69,000	68,000
Bombay, including . . .										
Sind	3,977,000	4,889,000	5,817,000	5,474,000	4,500,000	4,876,000	5,191,000	4,801,000	3,831,000	4,073,000
Burma	284,000	301,000	352,000	464,000	417,000	326,000	318,000	385,000	373,000	228,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	4,857,000	4,934,000	5,217,000	5,885,000	4,804,000	4,796,000	5,078,000	5,175,000	4,750,000	4,588,000
Delhi	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000
Madras	2,323,000	2,628,000	2,866,000	2,886,000	2,201,000	2,100,000	2,165,000	2,476,000	2,011,000	2,228,000(a)
North-West Frontier Province . .	15,000	23,000	39,000	32,000	80,000	10,000	17,000	17,000	13,000	15,000
Punjab	1,273,000	1,750,000	2,326,000	2,702,000	2,521,000	1,832,000	2,509,000	2,209,000	2,164,000	2,160,000
United Provinces . . .	616,000	635,000	1,036,000	950,000	796,000	630,000	701,000	916,000	822,000	772,000
Total British Provinces . .	13,583,000	15,381,000	17,413,000	16,181,000	15,687,000	14,805,000	16,506,000	16,138,000	14,197,000	14,281,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	686,000	657,000	668,000	806,000	761,000	606,000	793,000	771,000	731,000	663,000
Bengal State (Tripura) . . .	17,000	16,000	16,000	18,000	17,000	15,000	20,000	19,000	19,000	17,000
Bombay States	1,810,000	1,899,000	2,396,000	2,644,000	2,321,000	2,857,000	2,855,000	2,430,000	2,465,000	2,141,000
Central India States										
Gwalior	892,000	1,011,000	1,864,000	1,369,000	1,207,000	1,263,000	1,287,000	1,368,000	1,244,000	1,187,000
Gwalior	623,000	600,000	609,000	661,000	619,000	585,000	645,000	633,000	610,000	632,000
Hyderabad	3,813,000	3,600,000	3,412,000	3,781,000	3,267,000	3,631,000	4,019,000	3,536,000	3,527,000	3,611,000
Madras States (c) . . .	25,000	30,000	38,000	32,000	27,000	23,000	30,000	31,000	16,000	(d)
Mysore	83,000	84,000	118,000	83,000	97,000	51,000	76,000	69,000	72,000	83,000
Punjab States	121,000	177,000	252,000	350,000	279,000	226,000	332,000	327,000	325,000	367,000
Rajputana States	802,000	930,000	418,000	411,000	404,000	422,000	476,000	507,000	520,000	436,000
United Provinces State (Hamirpur) . . .	16,000	16,000	14,000	11,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	13,000	23,000	14,000
Total Indian States . .	8,216,000	8,250,000	9,389,000	10,116,000	9,135,000	9,556,000	10,547,000	9,791,000	9,615,000	9,234,000
GRAND TOTAL	21,799,000	23,631,000	26,802,000	26,297,000	24,822,000	24,361,000	27,053,000	25,929,000	23,812,000	23,515,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	15,000	13,000	15,000	17,000	16,000	14,000	21,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Assam	14,000	14,000	16,000	13,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	16,000
Bengal	16,000	19,000	24,000	23,000	23,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	17,000	15,000
Bihar and Orissa(b) . .	15,000	16,000	14,000	16,000	11,000	14,000	14,000	13,000	14,000	14,000
Bombay, including . . .										
Sind	587,000	917,000	1,030,000	1,010,000	749,000	979,000	1,049,000	762,000	712,000	727,000
Burma	45,000	40,000	70,000	63,000	73,000	67,000	56,000	67,000	67,000	31,000
Central Provinces and Berar . .	1,010,000	1,020,000	1,000,000	989,000	977,000	1,235,000	1,331,000	1,232,000	1,136,000	484,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Madras	420,000	480,000	561,000	505,000	384,000	414,000	524,000	502,000	378,000	421,000(a)
North-West Frontier Province . .	3,000	5,000	8,000	7,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Punjab	358,000	570,000	795,000	790,000	518,000	514,000	524,000	700,000	667,000	512,000
United Provinces . . .	177,000	210,000	276,000	275,000	257,000	110,000	262,000	286,000	317,000	216,000
Total British Provinces . .	2,990,000	3,311,000	3,809,000	3,815,000	3,032,000	3,498,000	4,811,000	3,965,000	3,358,000	2,188,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	116,000	76,000	171,000	160,000	121,000	121,000	69,000	127,000	140,000	136,000
Bengal State (Tripura) . . .	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Bombay States	411,000	295,000	563,000	520,000	541,000	822,000	397,000	519,000	565,000	573,000
Central India States										
Gwalior	181,000	184,000	250,000	270,000	223,000	231,000	252,000	211,000	214,000	128,000
Gwalior	74,000	64,000	115,000	116,000	107,000	116,000	107,000	89,000	103,000	76,000
Hyderabad	1,116,000	1,070,000	603,000	1,080,000	605,000	951,000	695,000	417,000	661,000	509,000
Madras States (c) . . .	2,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	(d)
Mysore	21,000	17,000	36,000	25,000	26,000	26,000	23,000	9,000	10,000	9,000
Punjab States	92,000	60,000	115,000	115,000	81,000	85,000	95,000	99,000	100,000	76,000
Rajputana States	76,000	73,000	80,000	93,000	78,000	97,000	123,000	67,000	73,000	61,000
United Provinces State (Hamirpur) . . .	3,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	2,000
Total Indian States . .	2,074,000	1,850,000	2,580,000	2,406,000	1,932,000	2,463,000	1,971,000	1,578,000	1,866,000	1,572,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,064,000	5,161,000	6,389,000	6,221,000	4,964,000	5,961,000	6,782,000	5,543,000	5,224,000	3,760,000
Net Exports and Consumption (f) . .	6,270,000	5,916,000	6,923,000	6,503,000	6,644,000	6,661,000	6,476,000	6,091,000	6,760,000	(c)

(a) Includes Madras States for which separate figure is not yet available.

(b) Excluding certain feudatory States which report an area of 20,000 acres in 1931-32, as against 80,000 acres in 1930-31. The yield is estimated at 7,000 bales, which is practically the same as in last year.

(c) Includes the State of Mangalore up to 1925-26 and also Pudukottai from 1926-27-28 included under Madras. (d) Not yet available.

(f) The export as well as the consumption figures are for the year ending August. Prior to 1916-17 the estimates of mill consumption were based on returns of yarn produced by mills; subsequently the estimates framed by the Bombay Millowners' Association on the basis of returns furnished to them by mills are adopted. From 1923-24 mill consumption figures are being compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the basis of returns furnished under the Cotton Cess Act and these have been utilized. No reliable information is available regarding annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 a conventional estimate of 450,000 bales was adopted in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (now East India Cotton Association). This estimate was revised to 1,000,000 bales in 1914-15 and to 750,000 bales in 1915-16.

NOTE—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 8A—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON ACCORDING TO TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

Area (acres)

Descriptions of cotton	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Oomras—										
Khandesh . . .	1,410,000	1,417,000	1,468,000	1,555,000	1,414,000	1,452,000	1,410,000	1,373,000	1,211,000	1,137,000
Central India . . .	1,412,000	1,541,000	2,053,000	2,020,000	1,940,000	1,848,000	1,932,000	2,021,000	1,903,000	1,818,000
Bairi and Nagar(a) . . .	2,180,000	1,990,000	3,213,000	3,631,000	3,261,000	3,792,000	3,986,000	2,629,000	2,315,000	2,598,000
Hyderabad-Gao-rani . . .	1,439,000	1,400,000								
Berar . . .	3,356,000	4,933,070	5,247,000	5,385,000	4,864,000	4,796,000	3,429,000	3,443,000	3,221,000	3,139,000
Central Provinces . . .	1,501,000									
TOTAL . . .	11,298,000	11,281,000	11,981,000	12,601,000	11,458,000	11,888,000	12,406,000	12,114,000	11,150,000	11,004,000
Dholeras . . .	2,014,000	2,127,000	2,575,000	3,178,000	2,435,000	3,072,000	3,094,000	2,807,000	2,583,000	2,106,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Province . . .	604,000	654,000	1,049,000	1,004,000	809,000	643,000	715,000	920,000	845,000	786,000
Rajputana . . .	396,000	412,000	474,000	465,000	447,000	464,000	520,000	541,000	551,000	463,000
Sind-Punjab . . .	1,295,000	1,696,000	2,082,000	2,314,000	2,020,000	1,591,000	2,263,000	2,053,000	1,888,000	2,000,000
Others . . .	85,000	85,000	86,000	90,000	87,000	84,000	85,000	76,000	75,000	74,000
TOTAL . . .	2,440,000	2,847,000	3,671,000	3,873,000	3,363,000	2,782,000	3,536,000	3,604,000	3,359,000	3,323,000
American—										
Punjab . . .	382,000	604,000	964,000	1,148,000	1,134,000	750,000	674,000	808,000	837,000	763,000
Sind . . .	7,000	5,000	16,000	7,000	25,000	15,000	29,000	27,000	65,000	89,000
Broach . . .	1,130,000	1,238,000	1,355,000	1,413,000	1,211,000	1,274,000	1,270,000	1,324,000	1,222,000	1,227,000
Coompta-Dharwar . . .	1,130,000	1,696,000	1,951,000	1,729,000	1,513,000	1,726,000	1,945,000	1,746,000	1,856,000	1,569,000
Westerns and Northerns . . .	1,657,000	1,949,000	2,199,000	2,235,000	1,795,000	1,534,000	1,835,000	1,551,000	1,541,000	1,868,000
Cocanadas . . .	270,000	263,000	291,000	304,000	205,000	214,000	216,000	259,000	109,000	186,000
Tinnerellies . . .	1,048,000	611,000	621,000	705,000	525,000	568,000	610,000	601,000	525,000	518,000
Salams . . .		211,000	235,000	194,000	181,000	181,000	224,000	221,000	200,000	204,000
Cambodias . . .		369,000	442,000	415,000	309,000	287,000	384,000	395,000	248,000	280,000
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts . . .	419,000	435,000	497,000	608,000	588,000	470,000	460,000	467,000	517,000	359,000
GRAND TOTAL . . .	21,804,000	23,631,000	26,801,000	28,403,000	24,822,000	24,761,000	27,053,000	25,922,000	23,812,000	23,495,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

Descriptions of cotton	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Oomras—										
Khandesh . . .	332,000	288,000	270,000	207,000	206,000	307,000	338,000	249,000	273,000	165,000
Central India . . .	255,000	214,000	404,000	386,000	330,000	349,000	359,000	300,000	317,000	204,000
Bairi and Nagar(a) . . .	638,000	579,000	778,000	929,000	802,000	970,000	782,000	341,000	488,000	355,000
Hyderabad-Gao-rani . . .	451,000	500,000								
Berar . . .	695,000	1,020,000	1,000,000	980,000	977,000	1,235,000	784,000	717,000	658,000	346,000
Central Provinces . . .	345,000									
TOTAL . . .	2,706,000	2,631,000	2,452,000	2,562,000	2,375,000	2,561,000	2,813,000	2,268,000	2,340,000	1,323,000
Dholeras . . .	489,000	311,000	628,000	630,000	569,000	858,000	402,000	509,000	559,000	577,000
Bengal-Sind—										
United Province . . .	180,000	213,000	276,000	277,000	253,000	100,000	255,000	289,000	322,000	218,000
Rajputana . . .	102,000	92,000	105,000	116,000	98,000	111,000	144,000	78,000	84,000	72,000
Sind-Punjab . . .	395,000	540,000	673,000	676,000	451,000	456,000	605,000	595,000	567,000	479,000
Others . . .	16,000	17,000	16,000	17,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	16,000	16,000
TOTAL . . .	693,000	832,000	1,070,000	1,080,000	821,000	782,000	1,020,000	977,000	969,000	785,000
American—										
Punjab . . .	117,000	235,000	363,000	359,000	229,000	219,000	189,000	248,000	209,000	217,000
Sind . . .	4,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	5,000	20,000	14,000
Broach . . .	281,000	215,000	343,000	331,000	222,000	244,000	210,000	284,000	277,000	280,000
Coompta-Dharwar . . .	189,000	254,000	333,000	317,000	201,000	327,000	303,000	284,000	278,000	249,000
Westerns and Northerns . . .	167,000	182,000	345,000	385,000	173,000	221,000	349,000	172,000	182,000	219,000
Cocanadas . . .	55,000	51,000	57,000	54,000	30,000	30,000	45,000	45,000	32,000	33,000
Tinnerellies . . .	141,000	157,000	164,000	160,000	135,000	148,000	162,000	162,000	127,000	131,000
Salams . . .	23,000	25,000	32,000	30,000	34,000	34,000	42,000	38,000	36,000	36,000
Cambodias . . .	130,000	151,000	183,000	155,000	116,000	123,000	147,000	144,000	90,000	128,000
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts . . .	78,000	84,000	112,000	124,000	114,000	104,000	93,000	104,000	123,000	68,000
GRAND TOTAL . . .	5,073,000	5,161,000	6,088,000	6,215,000	5,023,000	5,963,000	5,782,000	5,243,000	5,234,000	4,060,000

(1) Includes the whole of cotton grown in Non-Government areas in Hyderabad up to 1929-30.

NOTE.—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 9—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE.
Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
British Provinces—										
Assam	120,000	134,000	136,000	180,000	171,000	195,000	157,000	192,000	99,000	109,000
Bengal	2,410,000	2,358,000	2,680,000	3,316,000	2,920,000	2,667,000	2,996,000	3,028,000	1,597,000	1,611,000
Bihar and Orissa	228,000	247,000	203,000	297,000	211,000	217,000	238,000	238,000	149,000	157,000
Total British Provinces	2,758,000	2,738,000	3,079,000	3,793,000	3,341,000	3,109,000	3,381,000	3,458,000	1,845,000	1,877,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar	85,000	32,000	31,000	43,000	29,000	32,000	31,000	31,000	16,000	21,000
Tripura	(a)	(a)	5,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States	85,000	32,000	36,000	49,000	33,000	35,000	34,000	34,000	17,000	22,000
GRAND TOTAL (d)	2,843,000	2,770,000	3,115,000	3,842,000	3,374,000	3,144,000	3,415,000	3,492,000	1,862,000	1,899,000

Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)

British Provinces—										
Assam	339,000	333,000	270,000	599,000	466,000	624,000	352,000	619,000	197,000	284,000
Bengal	7,463,000	7,166,000	7,942,000	10,638,000	8,990,000	8,614,000	9,187,000	9,883,000	4,983,000	5,089,000
Bihar and Orissa	628,000	489,000	640,000	761,000	667,000	693,000	719,000	620,000	342,000	408,000
Total British Provinces	8,430,000	7,988,000	8,852,000	12,001,000	10,123,000	9,931,000	10,258,000	11,122,000	5,522,000	5,781,000
Indian States—										
Cooch Behar	71,000	74,000	70,000	117,000	51,000	70,000	74,000	80,000	17,000	37,000
Tripura	(a)	(a)	9,000	14,000	8,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Total Indian States	71,000	74,000	79,000	131,000	59,000	76,000	77,000	83,000	20,000	39,000
GRAND TOTAL (d)	8,501,000	8,062,000	8,931,000	12,132,000	10,182,000	9,997,000	10,335,000	11,205,000	5,542,000	5,820,000
Exports and consumption (b)	9,453,000	10,052,000	9,569,000	10,490,000	11,241,000	11,131,000	11,130,000	8,480,000	7,883,000	(c)
Exports, mill-purchases during the year and local (extra-factory) consumption (b)	9,421,000	9,165,000	9,407,000	12,407,000	11,611,000	11,097,000	11,141,000	10,320,000	6,701,000	(c)

(a) Not available.

(b) The exports as well as mill-purchases and mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption, mill purchases and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates. (c) Not yet available.

(d) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below:—

Bales			Bales			Bales		
1923	58,000		1926	40,000		1929	61,000	
1924	70,000		1927	82,000		1930	65,000	
1925	41,000		1928	72,000		1931	64,000	
						1932	(c)	

NOTE.—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 10—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE.
Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Bengal . . .	127,000	122,000	121,000	131,000	136,000	118,000	132,000	114,000	116,000	126,000
Bihar and Orissa .	746,000	724,000	731,000	687,000	614,000	601,000	658,000	654,000	651,000	654,000
Bombay . . .	148,000	112,000	132,000	121,000	106,000	102,000	119,000	131,000	137,000	126,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	1,019,000	1,299,000	1,094,000	1,148,000	1,001,000	917,000	930,000	754,000	739,000	599,000
Punjab . . .	32,000	30,000	31,000	20,000	26,000	35,000	23,000	23,000	28,000	32,500
United Provinces (a)	282,000 737,000	340,000 690,000	433,000 672,000	381,000 702,000	393,000 668,000	423,000 630,000	210,000 550,000	220,000 502,000	310,000 641,000	314,000 589,000
Total British Provinces (a)	2,351,000 737,000	2,627,000 690,000	2,512,000 672,000	2,600,000 702,000	2,306,000 668,000	2,196,000 630,000	2,077,000 650,000	1,910,000 502,000	1,984,000 641,000	2,143,000 589,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States	10,000	1,000	7,000	11,000	10,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	9,000
Central Provinces States . .	31,000	70,000	86,000	102,000	59,000	100,000	97,000	85,000	38,000	91,000
Hyderabad . . .	191,000	223,000	251,000	178,000	220,000	318,000	269,000	242,000	253,000	306,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	69,000	99,000	137,000	105,000	38,000	60,000	110,000	67,000	52,000	95,000
Total Indian States .	291,000	407,000	461,000	391,000	357,000	485,000	452,000	390,000	381,000	504,000
GRAND TOTAL .	3,382,000	3,721,000	3,695,000	3,596,000	3,331,000	3,311,000	3,109,000	2,892,000	3,000,000	3,211,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bengal . . .	20,000	17,000	10,000	18,000	20,000	13,000	19,000	19,000	10,000	20,000
Bihar and Orissa .	156,000	142,000	123,000	103,000	95,000	84,000	108,000	107,000	94,000	92,000
Bombay . . .	10,000	7,000	11,000	10,000	8,600	12,000	15,000	13,000	14,000	13,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	123,000	77,000	100,000	72,000	76,000	72,000	51,000	65,000	65,000	84,000
Punjab . . .	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,900	3,000
United Provinces (a)	55,000 113,000	62,000 126,000	80,000 125,000	59,000 109,000	67,000 114,000	56,000 82,000	29,000 76,000	40,000 101,000	10,000 101,000	55,000 102,000
Total British Provinces (a)	367,000 143,000	308,000 126,000	336,000 125,000	265,000 109,000	270,000 114,000	230,000 82,000	228,000 76,000	253,000 101,000	214,000 101,000	267,000 102,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States .	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)	1,000	1,000
Central Provinces States . .	3,000	7,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	8,000
Hyderabad . . .	12,000	10,000	16,000	16,000	13,000	11,000	11,000	16,000	16,000	23,000
Rajputana (Kotah)	7,000	12,000	16,000	2,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	3,000	0,000	10,000
Total Indian States .	23,000	19,000	40,000	28,000	22,000	27,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	42,000
GRAND TOTAL .	533,000	463,000	501,000	402,000	400,000	319,000	322,000	380,000	377,000	411,000

(a) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crops i.e., seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate. (b) 400 tons. (c) 500 tons.
NOTE.—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 11—AREA AND YIELD OF RAPE AND MUSTARD IN EACH PROVINCE

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	815,000	819,000	354,000	353,000	385,000	353,000	369,000	836,000	363,000	302,000
Bengal . . .	753,000	733,000	737,000	731,000	757,000	710,000	700,000	705,000	769,000	770,000
Bihar and Orissa (b)	818,000	805,000	818,000	748,000	733,000	700,000	728,000	665,000	657,000	639,000
Bombay, including Sind	239,000	215,000	365,000	144,000	189,000	135,000	103,000	339,000	191,000	124,000
Central Provinces and Berar (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,000	66,000
Delhi . . .	6,000	13,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	6,000	35,000 (e)	5,000	8,000	8,000
North-West Frontier Province .	145,000	115,000	135,000	118,000	90,000	121,000	111,000	134,000	83,000	99,000
Punjab . . .	1,286,000	1,141,000	1,269,000	752,000	913,000	951,000	1,722,000	1,074,000	889,000	1,106,000
United Provinces (a)	119,000 2,467,000	163,000 2,550,000	143,000 2,517,000	144,000 2,449,000	149,000 2,212,000	171,000 2,550,000	339,000 2,670,000	215,000 2,341,000	210,000 2,230,000	261,000 2,655,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (a)	3,701,000 2,467,000	3,636,000 2,550,000	3,825,000 2,517,000	3,000,000 2,449,000	3,108,000 2,242,000	3,177,000 2,550,000	4,107,000 2,670,000	3,472,000 2,341,000	3,261,000 2,230,000	3,378,000 2,659,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . . .	21,000	13,000	19,000	18,000	21,000	22,000	23,000	19,000	20,000	21,000
Bombay States .	37,000	19,000	34,000	15,000	25,000	27,000	30,000	21,000	17,000	23,000
Hyderabad . .	7,000	7,000	14,000	10,000	7,000	11,000	14,000	11,000	11,000	10,000
Rajputana (Alwar)	25,000	55,000	74,000	51,000	53,000	50,000	99,000	43,000	90,000	40,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	91,000	91,000	141,000	97,000	106,000	150,000	171,000	91,000	138,000	91,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,259,000	6,140,000	6,193,000	5,546,000	5,516,000	5,907,000	7,034,000	5,007,000	6,032,000	6,131,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Assam . . .	56,000	66,000	61,000	74,000	72,000	60,000	60,000	62,000	61,000	52,000
Bengal . . .	129,000	119,000	122,000	81,000	132,000	116,000	123,000	134,000	139,000	139,000
Bihar and Orissa (b)	102,000	156,000	212,000	162,000	160,000	153,000	178,000	162,000	147,000	136,000
Bombay, including Sind	36,000	24,000	37,000	14,000	19,000	16,000	12,000	40,000	23,000	12,000
Central Provinces and Berar (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	16,000
Delhi . . .	1,000	1,000	(g)	(h)	(i)	1,000	(h)	(i)	(h)	(g)
North-West Frontier Province .	17,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Punjab . . .	241,000	196,000	209,000	125,000	147,000	150,000	162,000	150,000	141,000	184,000
United Provinces (a)	35,000 423,000	34,000 524,000	29,000 503,000	21,000 401,000	28,000 421,000	18,000 278,000	42,000 803,000	44,000 479,000	32,000 423,000	40,000 419,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (a)	667,000 423,000	606,000 524,000	681,000 503,000	481,000 401,000	567,000 421,000	532,000 278,000	593,000 803,000	601,000 479,000	555,000 423,000	504,000 419,000
Indian States—										
Baroda . . .	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bombay States .	8,000	3,000	6,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
Hyderabad . .	(g)	(h)	1,000	(i)	(i)	(f)	(g)	(i)	(i)	(f)
Rajputana (Alwar)	7,000	13,000	21,000	7,000	8,000	20,000	3,000	10,000	5,000	7,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	19,000	19,000	31,000	11,000	16,000	30,000	9,000	15,000	10,000	13,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,209,000	1,149,000	1,220,000	609,000	1,004,000	840,000	910,000	1,005,000	988,000	1,026,000

(a) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, i.e., sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.

(b) Excluding Feudatory States, which report an area of 85,000 acres in 1931-32, as against 84,000 acres in 1930-31. The yield is estimated at 7,000 tons, which is practically the same as in last year.

(c) Forecast prepared for the first time in 1931-32.

(d) Not available.

(e) The sudden and abnormal increase is due to an exceptionally large area being put under the crop as the principal crops like wheat could not either be sown or were damaged where sown owing to want of rain.

(f) 400 tons.

(g) 500 tons. (h) 200 tons. (i) 300 tons.

Note.—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 12—AREA AND YIELD OF SESAMUM (*Til or Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces— Ajmer-Merwara .	16,000	21,000	21,000	31,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	15,000	15,000	20,000
Bengal . . .	156,000	157,000	159,000	153,000	160,000	149,000	153,000	157,000	153,000	161,000
Bihar and Orissa (b)	192,000	193,000	190,000	190,000	203,000	209,000	207,000	188,000	189,000	200,000
Bombay, including Sind .	324,000	231,000	220,000	226,000	227,000	301,000	247,000	242,000	209,000	213,000
Burma . . .	865,000	1,015,000	1,016,000	1,133,000	1,093,000	1,071,000	1,082,000	1,225,000	1,322,000	1,262,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	566,000	555,000	614,000	433,000	458,000	553,000	637,000	496,000	577,000	514,000
Madras . . .	733,000	696,000	789,000	791,000	682,000	837,000	760,000	773,000	746,000	747,000
Punjab . . .	156,000	116,000	109,000	125,000	89,000	116,000	127,000	122,000	126,000	159,000
United Provinces (a)	198,000	202,000	275,000	255,000	186,000	242,000	392,000	292,000	257,000	272,000
	875,000	920,000	820,000	666,000	750,000	800,000	800,000	890,000	847,000	813,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (a)	3,106,000	3,186,000	3,450,000	3,337,000	3,117,000	3,498,000	3,621,000	3,510,000	3,504,000	3,548,000
	875,000	920,000	820,000	666,000	750,000	800,000	800,000	890,000	847,000	813,000
Indian States— Baroda . . .	76,000	74,000	87,000	78,000	53,000	52,000	63,000	72,000	60,000	81,000
Bombay States . .	357,000	304,000	318,000	388,000	372,000	530,000	353,000	257,000	403,000	457,000
Hyderabad . . .	530,000	552,000	572,000	521,000	505,000	599,000	650,000	569,000	593,000	508,000
Rajputana (Kota)	51,000	43,000	40,000	34,000	37,000	45,000	46,000	48,000	52,000	44,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	1,017,000	1,033,000	1,017,000	1,021,000	967,000	1,226,000	1,122,000	946,000	1,177,000	1,090,000
GRAND TOTAL .	4,093,000	4,139,000	4,293,000	4,024,000	4,834,000	5,524,000	5,543,000	5,316,000	5,618,000	5,481,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces— Ajmer-Merwara .	1,000	(d)	2,000	(e)	1,000	1,000	1,000	(f)	(c)	1,000
Bengal . . .	21,000	25,000	21,000	25,000	27,000	25,000	23,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Bihar and Orissa (b)	30,000	31,000	30,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	30,000	29,000	30,000
Bombay, including Sind .	21,000	23,000	27,000	20,000	24,000	32,000	21,000	24,000	23,000	25,000
Burma . . .	50,000	15,000	65,000	45,000	30,000	45,000	40,000	50,000	75,000	30,000
Central Provinces and Berar .	45,000	46,000	62,000	27,000	38,000	52,000	58,000	37,000	49,000	38,000
Madras . . .	96,000	86,000	105,000	105,000	85,000	107,000	90,000	101,000	98,000	97,000
Punjab . . .	15,000	9,000	9,000	11,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	14,000
United Provinces (a)	18,000	21,000	26,000	25,000	20,000	24,000	31,000	25,000	28,000	27,000
	80,000	91,000	77,000	66,000	80,000	81,000	62,000	76,000	86,000	86,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES (a)	303,000	286,000	350,000	284,000	258,000	328,000	328,000	303,000	377,000	288,000
	80,000	91,000	77,000	66,000	80,000	81,000	62,000	76,000	86,000	86,000
Indian States— Baroda . . .	5,000	2,000	7,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Bombay States . .	54,000	34,000	30,000	31,000	45,000	93,000	50,000	33,000	58,000	58,000
Hyderabad . . .	36,000	25,000	37,000	32,000	25,000	36,000	37,000	36,000	36,000	24,000
Rajputana (Kota)	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	3,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	99,000	64,000	80,000	71,000	76,000	136,000	105,000	76,000	103,000	90,000
GRAND TOTAL .	482,000	441,000	513,000	421,000	414,000	543,000	495,000	455,000	526,000	404,000

(a) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, i.e., sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
 (b) Excluding Feudatory States, estimates for which for 1931-32 are 237,000 acres and 17,000 tons, as against 260,000 acres and 18,000 tons in 1930-31.
 (c) 200 tons. (d) 500 tons. (e) 300 tons.
 NOTE.—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 13—AREA AND YIELD OF CASTOR SEED IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa . . .	38,000	36,000	35,000	46,000	44,000	47,000	51,000	55,000	55,000	54,000
Bombay, including Sind . .	63,000	60,000	57,000	77,000	70,000	104,000	74,000	67,000	60,000	59,000
Central Provinces and Berar	45,000	40,000	52,000	52,000	55,000	43,000	47,000	47,000	46,000	44,000
Madras	327,000	339,000	359,000	378,000	385,000	360,000	344,000	256,000	283,000	330,000
United Provinces(d) . . .	4,000	7,000	15,000	17,000	10,000	8,000	11,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
Total British Provinces .	477,000	482,000	518,000	570,000	570,000	562,000	527,000	432,000	451,000	495,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(b) 130,000	108,000	79,000	58,000	50,000	75,000	101,000	83,000	60,000	66,000
Bombay States	(a)	(a)	20,000	(a)	43,000	59,000	13,000	61,000	43,000	46,000
Hyderabad	793,000	800,000	676,000	673,000	611,000	681,000	659,000	602,000	792,000	856,000
Mysore	(b) 112,000	(b) 117,000	118,000	100,000	116,000	103,000	110,000	107,000	111,000	106,000
Total Indian States . .	(c) 1,035,000	(c) 1,091,000	892,000	(c) 831,000	929,000	918,000	883,000	853,000	1,006,000	1,074,000
GRAND TOTAL	(c) 1,512,000	(c) 1,573,000	1,410,000	(c) 1,401,000	1,509,000	1,480,000	1,410,000	1,285,000	1,457,000	1,569,000

Yield (tons)

British Provinces—										
Bihar and Orissa . . .	9,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Bombay, including Sind . .	(a)	(a)	9,000	10,000	10,000	18,000	8,000	8,000	9,000	9,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)	(a)	(a)	11,000	9,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Madras	33,000	30,000	38,000	41,000	29,000	33,000	32,000	26,000	28,000	33,000
United Provinces(d) . . .	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Total British Provinces . .	(c) 39,000	(c) 35,000	(c) 52,000	71,000	57,000	71,000	59,000	53,000	50,000	62,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(a)	(a)	7,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Bombay States	(a)	(a)	3,000	(a)	8,000	11,000	8,000	12,000	6,000	7,000
Hyderabad	78,000	69,000	55,000	62,000	52,000	43,000	37,000	40,000	45,000	63,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	7,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	6,000
Total Indian States . .	(c) 78,000	(c) 69,000	72,000	(c) 73,000	72,000	67,000	54,000	53,000	54,000	82,000
GRAND TOTAL	(c) 117,000	(c) 103,000	(c) 124,000	(c) 144,000	129,000	138,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	144,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

(d) Excludes estimates for the mixed crop for which there are no reliable data at present.

Note—(i) An All-India forecast is being prepared for this crop from 1925-26. The figures for the preceding years are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

(ii) Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

GROUNDNUT

24

No. 14—AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Bombay . . .	380,000	359,000	314,000	596,000	602,000	540,000	1,000,000	1,068,000	929,000	976,000
Burma . . .	332,000	390,000	402,000	499,000	528,000	540,000	509,000	571,000	603,000	456,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148,000	160,000
Madras . . .	1,754,000	1,807,000	1,904,000	2,599,000	2,680,000	3,337,000	3,670,000	3,209,000	3,672,000	2,635,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	2,416,000	2,556,000	2,710,000	3,604,000	3,805,000	4,617,000	5,278,000	4,848,000	5,284,000	4,107,000
Indian States—										
Bombay State . . .	37,000	41,000	41,000	80,000	211,000	324,000	423,000	281,000	604,000	518,000
Hyderabad . . .	180,000	204,000	134,000	100,000	305,000	485,000	650,000	619,000	691,000	775,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	217,000	245,000	175,000	279,000	516,000	809,000	1,073,000	900,000	1,295,000	1,293,000
GRAND TOTAL .	2,633,000	2,801,000	2,885,000	3,973,000	4,321,000	5,426,000	6,351,000	5,748,000	6,579,000	5,400,000

Yield (tons) of nuts in shell

British Provinces—										
Bombay . . .	267,000	189,000	325,000	492,000	529,000	680,000	941,000	715,000	865,000	866,000
Burma . . .	110,000	115,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	145,000	160,000	190,000	175,000	130,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b) . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	32,000
Madras . . .	823,000	744,000	948,000	1,264,000	1,207,000	1,671,000	1,830,000	1,522,000	1,765,000	1,234,000
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	1,200,000	1,048,000	1,438,000	1,921,000	1,901,000	2,496,000	2,931,000	2,427,000	2,805,000	2,262,000
Indian States—										
Bombay States . . .	20,000	21,000	36,000	57,000	120,000	180,000	199,000	96,000	184,000	198,000
Hyderabad . . .	16,000	12,000	11,000	21,000	25,000	41,000	81,000	145,000	165,000	213,000
TOTAL INDIAN STATES .	36,000	33,000	47,000	78,000	145,000	221,000	280,000	241,000	349,000	411,000
GRAND TOTAL .	1,236,000	1,081,000	1,485,000	1,999,000	2,046,000	2,717,000	3,211,000	2,668,000	3,154,000	2,673,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Forecast prepared for the first time in 1931-32.

Note—Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 15—AREA AND YIELD OF INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Bengal	7,300	900	100	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	35,400	24,800	16,100	18,900	13,100	12,600	5,900	5,900	4,800	4,000
Bombay, including Sind	2,000	2,100	1,200	1,000	1,200	800	500	200	100	100
Madras	141,300	89,400	70,200	77,600	53,600	32,300	48,600	52,800	46,900	37,200
Punjab	50,300	36,400	6,400	20,500	23,300	5,800	19,300	0,500	9,000	9,000
United Provinces	39,100	20,600	12,500	14,800	12,100	7,300	5,700	4,000	8,000	2,200
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	275,400	171,200	106,500	132,800	103,300	59,400	80,000	69,700	63,800	52,500
Indian State—										
Khairpur (Bombay)	9,000	5,600	5,400	2,500	1,500	1,200	1,000	300	(b)	(d)
GRAND TOTAL	284,400	176,800	111,900	135,300	104,800	60,600	81,000	70,000	63,800	52,500

Yield (cwts) of dye

British Provinces—										
Bengal	200	(c)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bihar and Orissa	4,100	4,200	1,100	2,700	1,800	1,400	700	1,200	800	600
Bombay, including Sind	400	400	200	100	200	100	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Madras	32,600	20,600	17,100	19,100	11,100	7,400	10,900	11,500	10,200	7,800
Punjab	0,300	0,700	1,000	4,100	4,500	1,000	2,700	1,200	1,600	1,200
United Provinces	4,000	2,200	1,400	1,600	1,400	800	600	400	400	300
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	50,600	31,100	20,800	27,900	18,800	10,700	15,000	14,300	13,000	9,900
Indian State—										
Khairpur (Bombay)	1,500	700	900	300	200	200	100	100	(c)	(c)
GRAND TOTAL	52,100	31,800	21,700	28,200	19,000	10,900	15,100	14,400	13,000	9,900

(a) No cultivation. (b) Less than 50 acres. (c) Less than 50 cwts. (d) Less than 100 acres.
 Note—(i) In estimating the yield of indigo, an allowance of 10 per cent. of the area sown is made for seed in the United Provinces and Bombay. In the Punjab, the rate varies widely from district to district. In Bihar, no deduction is made as the seed is imported from the United Provinces and the Punjab.
 (ii) Figures for 1931-32 are subject to revision.

No. 16—AREA AND YIELD OF COFFEE IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States.	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32†
British Provinces—										
Coorg	31,600	31,600	32,500	34,800	35,100	35,200	36,600	37,000	37,600	...
Madras	27,600	33,600	34,200	35,400	37,200	38,200	38,100	37,800	38,400	...
Total British Provinces	59,100	65,100	66,700	70,200	72,300	73,400	74,700	74,800	75,900	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	2,200	2,100	2,400	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,000	1,400	1,800	...
Mysore	8,200	69,600	72,800	75,500	76,800	79,800	83,200	86,500	82,400	...
Travancore	900	900	900	900	800	800	800	800	800	...
Total Indian States	71,300	72,900	76,100	78,700	79,300	82,800	86,000	88,700	85,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	130,400	138,000	142,800	148,900	151,600	156,200	160,700	163,500	160,900	...

Yield (lbs) of cured coffee

British Provinces—										
Coorg	7,577,300	5,209,200	8,497,600	4,870,400	10,602,300	7,583,700	7,707,100	14,863,200	9,070,800	...
Madras	7,642,100	3,598,100	9,663,300	1,725,700	6,916,000	11,533,200	4,827,300†	8,058,400	6,817,400	...
Total British Provinces	15,219,700	8,807,300	18,160,900	6,596,100	17,517,300	19,121,900	12,534,400	22,736,600	15,888,200	...
Indian States—										
Cochin	271,900	230,500	411,100	93,300	357,500	270,100	109,400	215,000	291,100	...
Mysore	9,835,700	9,971,200	11,731,600	12,537,700	16,201,000	15,813,300	11,951,500	18,408,300	16,354,800	...
Travancore	132,100	130,100	172,700	79,600	205,800	351,700	177,400	66,000	438,600*	...
Total Indian States	10,239,700	10,337,800	12,315,700	12,710,600	16,761,700	16,441,400	15,232,600	18,687,300	17,084,500	...
GRAND TOTAL	25,459,400	19,145,100	30,476,600	22,106,700	34,279,000	35,563,300	27,767,000	39,423,900	32,972,700	...

* Increase is due to favourable weather conditions.
† Decrease is due partly to good crops in the previous year and partly to unfavourable season.
Note—(i) The figures in this table generally exclude statistics for small estates having less than 10 acres under coffee.
(ii) Figures for 1930-31 are subject to revision.
1 Figure not yet available.

No. 17—AREA AND YIELD OF RUBBER IN EACH PROVINCE.

Area (acres)

Provinces and States	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
British Provinces—										
Burma	61,900	63,100	64,900	66,000	69,200	78,200	57,800	91,500	112,600	108,300
Coorg	2,400	2,100	2,400	2,600	2,800	2,800	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Madras	10,500	11,400	11,200	12,500	14,200	14,800	15,600	15,300	15,900	12,700
Total British Provinces	74,800	76,600	78,500	81,100	86,200	95,800	76,400	109,800	131,500	124,000
Indian States—										
Cochin	8,800	8,800	8,900	8,000	9,000	9,100	9,700	9,600	9,600	9,600
Mysore	1,000	700	700	800	700	800	600	600	800	600
Travancore	41,300	41,600	41,300	41,600	43,600	46,100	50,500	50,900	50,800	48,600
Total Indian States	51,100	51,100	50,900	50,400	53,300	56,000	60,800	61,100	61,200	58,800
GRAND TOTAL	125,900	127,700	129,400	131,500	139,500	151,800	137,200	170,900	192,700	182,800

Yield (lbs) of dry rubber

British Provinces—										
Burma	4,461,400	1,993,400	6,124,500	7,776,800	9,389,300	11,380,000	10,892,100	11,170,200	9,959,200	6,446,400
Coorg	171,000	803,700	302,400	368,900	481,700	400,000	472,500	529,200	404,200	147,000
Madras	1,172,500	1,181,300	1,891,900	2,165,900	2,510,900	2,623,800	2,901,300	2,870,600	1,991,500	606,300
Total British Provinces	5,604,900	3,978,400	8,318,800	10,313,600	12,382,000	14,403,800	14,264,900	14,569,000	12,354,900	7,200,000
Indian States—										
Cochin	1,487,000	1,660,800	1,503,800	1,857,000	1,953,800	2,209,700	2,115,700	2,744,200	2,553,400	1,182,800
Mysore	9,500	11,000	10,100	21,000	21,500	7,300	9,600	21,500	18,200	12,300
Travancore	4,831,500	6,051,300	5,765,600	7,783,100	8,156,600	9,381,500	10,114,500	10,678,100	9,425,000	9,122,300
Total Indian States	6,328,000	7,723,100	7,279,500	9,659,100	10,131,900	11,608,500	12,239,800	13,443,800	11,996,600	10,317,400
GRAND TOTAL	11,932,900	11,701,500	15,598,300	19,972,700	22,513,900	26,012,300	26,504,700	28,012,800	24,351,500	17,517,400

Note—Figures for 1931 are subject to revision.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE.

Barley

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	51,000	43,000	45,000	50,000	30,000	53,000	55,000	81,000	50,000	42,000
Bengal	83,000	82,000	79,000	86,000	75,000	66,000	82,000	84,000	86,000	87,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	1,406,000	1,291,000	1,331,000	1,323,000	1,284,000	1,293,000	1,294,000	1,350,000	1,362,000	1,356,000
Bombay, including Sind .	42,000	31,000	30,000	28,000	35,000	43,000	34,000	42,000	36,000	35,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	18,000	16,000	22,000	17,000	13,000	14,000	17,000	16,000	18,000	17,000
Delhi	18,000	27,000	17,000	20,000	18,000	19,000	43,000	14,000	12,000	13,000
Madras	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
North-West Frontier Province.	270,000	158,000	151,000	182,000	157,000	165,000	232,000	221,000	163,000	162,000
Punjab	1,173,000	1,246,000	936,000	801,000	707,000	835,000	1,340,000	921,000	656,000	620,000
United Provinces . . .	4,286,000	4,226,000	4,278,000	4,050,000	3,920,000	4,282,000	4,383,000	4,260,000	4,223,000	4,050,000
Total British Provinces .	7,350,000	7,126,000	6,898,000	6,573,000	6,311,000	6,772,000	7,483,000	7,001,000	6,608,000	6,354,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(b)21,000	(b)18,000	(b)20,000	(b)57,000	(b)15,000	15,000	12,000	(b)18,000	(b)28,000	(n)
GRAND TOTAL	7,371,000	7,144,000	6,918,000	6,630,000	6,326,000	6,787,000	7,495,000	7,019,000	6,637,000	() 6,381,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000	12,000	18,000	18,000	13,000	10,000	12,000
Bengal	24,000	23,000	22,000	22,000	23,000	18,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	27,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	500,000	505,000	531,000	512,000	507,000	460,000	490,000	517,000	533,000	514,000
Bombay, including Sind .	14,000	10,000	12,000	10,000	11,000	15,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	10,000
Central Provinces and Berar	5,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,000
Delhi	6,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	15,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
Madras	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
North-West Frontier Province.	94,000	44,000	47,000	63,000	56,000	52,000	85,000	81,000	60,000	53,000
Punjab	305,000	410,000	253,000	213,000	234,000	217,000	267,000	263,000	161,000	161,000
United Provinces . . .	2,091,000	1,919,000	1,751,000	1,733,000	1,690,000	1,300,000	1,608,000	1,371,000	1,575,000	1,007,000
Total British Provinces (c)	3,117,000	2,937,000	2,644,000	2,584,000	2,551,000	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,302,000	2,388,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
GRAND TOTAL, (r)	3,117,000	2,937,000	2,644,000	2,584,000	2,551,000	2,094,000	2,520,000	2,293,000	2,302,000	2,388,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Jowar

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	47,000	63,000	60,000	38,000	59,000	63,000	69,000	71,000	65,000	72,000
Bengal	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	6,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	74,000	79,000	59,000	72,000	67,000	73,000	79,000	83,000	83,000	83,000
Bombay, including Sind .	8,720,000	7,902,000	9,107,000	8,315,000	8,036,000	7,622,000	7,772,000	9,387,000	9,193,000	8,034,000
Burma	808,000	737,000	750,000	701,000	663,000	568,000	491,000	474,000	443,000	652,000
Central Provinces and Berar	4,526,000	4,078,000	4,162,000	3,840,000	4,150,000	4,273,000	4,169,000	4,203,000	4,716,000	4,290,000
Delhi	26,000	33,000	40,000	30,000	36,000	43,000	32,000	30,000	33,000	30,000
Madras	5,255,000	4,647,000	4,011,000	4,516,000	4,692,000	4,830,000	4,615,000	5,174,300	4,761,000	4,831,000
North-West Frontier Province.	60,000	77,000	78,000	81,000	53,000	68,000	63,000	121,000	81,000	84,000
Punjab	951,000	935,000	1,051,000	923,000	983,000	1,025,000	949,000	1,108,000	890,000	1,014,000
United Provinces . . .	2,270,000	2,479,000	2,017,000	1,800,000	2,391,000	2,116,000	2,261,000	2,469,000	2,569,000	2,619,000
Total British Provinces	22,801,000	21,103,000	22,408,000	20,541,000	21,055,000	21,219,000	20,507,000	23,214,000	22,781,000	21,716,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(c) 565,000	(c) 562,000	(c) 607,000	(c) 532,000	(c) 562,000	(c) 566,000	(c) 530,000	(c) 560,000	(c) 580,000	(a)
Bombay States	(a)	2,440,000	2,433,000	2,253,000	2,292,000	2,040,000	2,245,000	2,179,000	1,954,000	2,217,000
Hyderabad	8,755,000	9,351,000	9,048,000	8,014,000	8,209,000	8,701,000	9,168,000	8,997,000	9,588,000	9,404,000
Mysore	(c) 600,000	(c) 602,000	(c) 627,000	(c) 625,000	(c) 661,000	(c) 717,000	681,000	760,000	703,000	684,000
Total Indian States	(b) 10,010,000	12,935,000	12,715,000	12,456,000	11,724,000	12,027,000	12,622,000	12,496,000	12,835,000	12,363,000
GRAND TOTAL	(b) 32,811,000	34,060,000	35,123,000	32,997,000	32,779,000	33,246,000	33,129,000	35,710,000	35,616,000	34,080,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	3,000	2,000	5,000	1,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	18,000	10,000	11,000	22,000	17,000	18,000	21,000	26,000	25,000	26,000
Bombay, including Sind .	1,691,000	1,213,000	1,833,000	1,566,000	1,473,000	1,831,000	1,756,000	1,732,000	1,912,000	1,852,000
Burma	120,000	91,000	68,000	41,000	79,000	68,000	60,000	30,000	49,000	92,000
Central Provinces and Berar	1,211,000	1,090,000	957,000	783,000	898,000	994,000	1,109,000	1,036,000	1,181,000	783,000
Delhi	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	6,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	4,000	6,000
Madras	1,438,000	1,271,000	1,405,000	1,292,000	1,211,000	1,339,000	1,363,000	1,483,000	1,275,000	1,314,000
North-West Frontier Province.	10,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	12,000
Punjab	118,000	132,000	115,000	100,000	107,000	126,000	90,000	90,000	75,000	86,000
United Provinces . . .	480,000	598,000	411,000	400,000	524,000	657,000	334,000	643,000	538,000	529,000
Total British Provinces	5,101,000	4,376,000	4,823,000	4,203,000	4,317,000	4,856,000	4,753,000	5,100,000	5,073,000	4,612,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay States	(a)	350,000	653,000	381,000	641,000	539,000	600,000	541,000	469,000	594,000
Hyderabad	1,036,000	936,000	998,000	1,112,000	1,031,000	1,453,000	1,410,000	1,151,000	1,305,000	1,017,000
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	124,000	136,000	130,000	105,000
Total Indian States (b)	1,056,000	1,292,000	1,653,000	1,493,000	1,675,000	2,012,000	2,134,000	1,828,000	1,904,000	1,716,000
GRAND TOTAL (b)	6,157,000	5,668,000	6,486,000	5,696,000	5,992,000	6,868,000	6,887,000	6,928,000	6,977,000	6,328,000

(a) Not available. (b) Incomplete. (c) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.
 Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar and the Hyderabad State. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Bajra

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	22,000	31,000	23,000	14,000	26,000	30,000	25,000	29,000	25,000	22,000
Bengal	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Bihar and Orissa	54,000	68,000	69,000	63,000	67,000	68,000	75,000	73,000	71,000	71,000
Bombay, including Sind	4,944,000	5,363,000	4,105,000	4,651,000	5,736,000	5,725,000	5,024,000	4,370,000	5,078,000	4,968,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b)	146,000	151,000	137,000	114,000	110,000	121,000	124,000	107,000	139,000	119,000
Delhi	63,000	51,000	50,000	41,000	46,000	52,000	52,000	72,000	71,000	70,000
Madras	3,078,000	2,815,000	3,017,000	3,074,000	3,080,000	3,276,000	3,067,000	2,888,000	2,913,000	2,877,000
North-West Frontier Province	143,000	180,000	152,000	156,000	121,000	149,000	131,000	245,000	138,000	155,000
Punjab	3,119,000	2,350,000	2,585,000	2,563,000	2,692,000	2,718,000	2,450,000	3,365,000	3,230,000	3,233,000
United Provinces	2,347,000	2,333,000	1,780,000	1,574,000	1,009,000	1,921,000	1,973,000	2,128,000	2,024,000	2,150,000
Total British Provinces	13,919,000	13,674,000	11,964,000	12,257,000	13,789,000	14,002,000	12,653,000	13,285,000	13,607,000	13,607,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)		(b)	(a)
Bombay States	(a)	1,048,000	1,377,000	1,327,000	1,714,000	978,000	1,510,000	1,192,000	1,004,000	1,548,000
Hyderabad	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a)
Mysore	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	51,000	95,000	78,000
Total Indian States	(c)	4,719,000	4,512,000	4,917,000	4,987,000	4,183,000	3,766,000	3,986,000	3,827,000	(c)
GRAND TOTAL	(c)	18,393,000	16,476,000	17,201,000	18,776,000	18,260,000	16,709,000	17,271,000	17,521,000	(c)

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	1,000	2,000	(d)	2,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	5,000
Bengal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bihar and Orissa	10,000	22,000	22,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	27,000	27,000	25,000	25,000
Bombay, including Sind	613,000	619,000	609,000	543,000	701,000	760,000	707,000	501,000	659,000	681,000
Central Provinces and Berar	44,000	37,000	33,000	23,000	24,000	27,000	33,000	20,000	35,000	22,000
Delhi	12,000	6,000	6,000	4,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	4,000	10,000	12,000
Madras	815,000	635,000	833,000	819,000	783,000	930,000	920,000	761,000	775,000	780,000
North-West Frontier Province	38,000	28,000	20,000	18,000	15,000	11,000	12,000	26,000	14,000	18,000
Punjab	424,000	395,000	362,000	278,000	363,000	333,000	247,000	282,000	434,000	450,000
United Provinces	401,000	458,000	330,000	271,000	445,000	401,000	266,000	360,000	308,000	313,000
Total British Provinces	2,420,000	2,199,000	2,218,000	1,982,000	2,155,000	2,415,000	2,130,000	1,998,000	2,351,000	2,326,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Bombay States	(a)	194,000	390,000	292,000	390,000	220,000	400,000	280,000	220,000	435,000
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	18,000	(a)	(a)	3,000
Total Indian States (c)	(a)	194,000	390,000	292,000	390,000	220,000	418,000	286,000	220,000	438,000
GRAND TOTAL (c)	2,420,000	2,393,000	2,614,000	2,274,000	2,515,000	2,611,000	2,551,000	2,284,000	2,583,000	2,761,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

(d) About 500 tons.

Note—No forecast is prepared for this crop except by Bombay. The figures for other tracts are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.**Maize*

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	57,000	69,000	73,000	45,000	80,000	65,000	89,000	94,000	80,000	67,000
Assam (b)	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	78,000	82,000	79,000	78,000	77,000	78,000	94,000	94,000	91,000	84,000
Bihar and Orissa . .	1,639,000	1,680,000	1,574,000	1,656,000	1,618,000	1,648,000	1,625,000	1,719,000	1,630,000	1,693,000
Bombay, including Sind .	212,000	208,000	198,000	201,000	205,000	188,000	189,000	199,000	173,000	191,000
Burma	194,000	196,000	191,000	199,000	194,000	191,000	198,000	200,000	196,000	221,000
Central Provinces and Berar (b) .	160,000	165,000	146,000	139,000	141,000	152,000	151,000	151,000	154,000	151,000
Delhi	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
Madras	127,000	139,000	148,000	138,000	111,000	103,000	119,000	117,000	150,000	110,000
North-West Frontier Province .	150,000	438,000	429,000	415,000	437,000	182,000	163,000	481,000	470,000	449,000
Punjab	1,123,000	1,050,000	922,000	931,000	975,000	1,035,000	1,048,000	1,142,000	1,095,000	1,004,000
United Provinces . . .	1,873,000	1,835,000	1,550,000	1,612,000	1,679,000	1,862,000	2,004,000	2,327,000	2,375,000	2,110,000
Total British Provinces .	5,916,000	5,824,000	5,312,000	5,439,000	5,519,000	5,920,000	5,985,000	6,530,000	6,426,000	6,092,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(b)550,000	(b)731,000	(b)701,000	(b)591,000	(b)811,000	811,000	655,000	(b)880,000	(b)912,000	(a)
Mysore	(b)7,000	(c)	(b)22,000	(c)	(b)16,000	(b)1,000	1,000	(c)	1,000	1,000
Total Indian States .	857,000	737,000	723,000	594,000	827,000	812,000	656,000	886,000	913,000	1,000
GRAND TOTAL .	6,773,000	6,561,000	6,035,000	6,033,000	6,346,000	6,732,000	6,641,000	7,416,000	7,339,000	6,093,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	11,000	11,000	15,000	6,000	16,000	10,000	18,000	16,000	27,000	14,000
Assam	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	24,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	27,000	27,000	31,000	33,000	31,000	29,000
Bihar and Orissa . . .	549,000	487,000	260,000	199,000	439,000	511,000	417,000	594,000	521,000	523,000
Bombay, including Sind .	97,000	94,000	87,000	76,000	83,000	63,000	81,000	68,000	39,000	78,000
Burma	31,000	25,000	39,000	37,000	37,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	34,000
Central Provinces and Berar	114,000	111,000	104,000	99,000	101,000	103,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Delhi	(a)	1,000	1,000	(a)	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	64,000	63,000	71,000	67,000	39,000	67,000	56,000	56,000	64,000	50,000
North-West Frontier Province .	220,000	226,000	218,000	200,000	171,000	220,000	212,000	220,000	221,000	211,000
Punjab	391,000	369,000	330,000	311,000	346,000	425,000	317,000	397,000	412,000	380,000
United Provinces . . .	598,000	766,000	533,000	554,000	660,000	777,000	699,000	914,000	933,000	833,000
Total British Provinces .	1,902,000	2,178,000	1,639,000	1,874,000	1,919,000	2,256,000	2,001,000	2,448,000	2,401,000	2,263,000
Indian States—										
Hyderabad	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Mysore	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(f)	(g)	(f)
Total Indian States .	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(f)	(g)	(f)
GRAND TOTAL (c) .	1,902,000	2,178,000	1,639,000	1,874,000	1,919,000	2,256,000	2,001,000	2,448,000	2,401,000	2,263,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Incomplete.

(d) About 500 tons.

(e) Less than 500 acres.

(f) About 100 tons.

(g) About 200 tons.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

Gram

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	10,000	13,000	10,000	17,000	3,000	36,000	61,000	36,000	25,000	16,000
Bengal	141,000	130,000	130,000	136,000	120,000	92,000	113,000	151,000	151,000	180,000
Bihar and Orissa	1,541,000	1,427,000	1,433,000	1,411,000	1,421,000	1,327,000	1,288,000	1,467,000	1,482,000	1,465,000
Bombay, including Sind	788,000	925,000	741,000	586,000	676,000	740,000	774,000	727,000	876,000	1,019,000
Burma	102,000	67,000 (b)	90,000 (b)	118,000 (b)	200,000 (b)	238,000 (b)	167,000	159,000	200,000	200,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(a)770,000	1,188,000	1,120,000	1,277,000	1,140,000	1,104,000	1,308,000	1,214,000	1,332,000	1,327,000
Coorg	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Delhi	85,000	64,000	98,000	56,000	62,000	55,000	15,000	5,000	24,000	90,000
Madras	127,000	106,000	109,000	119,000	60,000	74,000	74,000	75,000	95,000	105,000
North-West Frontier Province	221,000	228,000	227,000	228,000	207,000	233,000	193,000	229,000	193,000	224,000
Punjab	5,428,000	4,202,000	5,697,000	3,710,000	4,085,000	4,089,000	4,160,000	3,161,000	4,122,000	5,547,000
United Provinces	7,121,000	6,356,000	6,917,000	6,641,000	6,012,000	5,931,000	5,124,000	4,205,000	5,102,000	5,656,000
Total British Provinces	16,395,000	14,397,000	16,473,000	14,300,000	14,583,000	13,920,000	13,608,000	11,126,000	13,602,000	15,569,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(b)34,000	(b)10,000	(b)24,000	(b)7,000	(b)22,000	(b)38,000	(b)32,000	19,000 (b)	(b)19,000 (b)	(c)
Hyderabad	(b)759,000	(b)842,000	(b)835,000	(b)921,000	(b)953,000	853,000	617,000	1,106,000	1,051,000	(c)
Mysore	(b)767,000	(b)678,000	(b)696,000	(b)782,000	(b)766,000	(b)750,000	691,000	783,000	760,000	801,000
Total Indian States	1,560,000	1,530,000	1,516,000	1,610,000	1,611,000	1,641,000	1,313,000	1,909,000	1,830,000	(d)801,000
GRAND TOTAL	17,955,000	15,927,000	18,018,000	15,910,000	16,194,000	15,561,000	14,921,000	13,035,000	15,432,000	16,370,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces—										
Ajmer-Merwara	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	(c)	5,000	7,000	2,000	4,000	1,000
Bengal	31,000	29,000	31,000	32,000	31,000	19,000	42,000	46,000	48,000	50,000
Bihar and Orissa	670,000	541,000	500,000	529,000	561,000	430,000	412,000	533,000	532,000	503,000
Bombay, including Sind	139,000	90,000	132,000	97,000	107,000	136,000	116,000	119,000	158,000	183,000
Burma	32,000	13,000	19,000	21,000	40,000	48,000	33,000	32,000	42,000	40,000
Central Provinces and Berar	220,000	282,000	274,000	285,000	228,000	178,000	153,000	219,000	226,000	250,000
Coorg	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Delhi	18,000	10,000	25,000	7,000	11,000	11,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	7,000
Madras	25,000	24,000	24,000	20,000	8,000	16,000	16,000	10,000	17,000	22,000
North-West Frontier Province	13,000	42,000	31,000	40,000	23,000	27,000	17,000	20,000	16,000	27,000
Punjab	1,510,000	1,116,000	1,142,000	700,000	1,199,000	858,000	720,000	763,000	910,000	1,080,000
United Provinces	2,543,000	2,307,000	1,987,000	2,070,000	1,772,000	1,501,000	1,065,000	1,217,000	1,402,000	1,560,000
Total British Provinces (a)	5,205,000	4,456,000	4,184,000	3,873,000	3,980,000	3,227,000	2,620,000	3,007,000	3,567,000	3,734,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)
Hyderabad	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mysore	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	70,000	76,000	85,000	72,000
Total Indian States	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(d)70,000	(d)76,000	(d)85,000	(d)72,000
GRAND TOTAL (d)	5,205,000	4,456,000	4,184,000	3,873,000	3,980,000	3,227,000	2,690,000	3,083,000	3,442,000	3,806,000

(a) Excludes gram sown with other crops. (b) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (c) Not available. (d) Incomplete. (e) Less than 500 tons.
 NOTE.—No forecast is prepared for this crop. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 18.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JOWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, GRAM AND TOBACCO IN EACH PROVINCE—concl'd.

Tobacco

Provinces and States	AREA (ACRES)									
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
British Provinces—										
Assam	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	14,000	14,000
Bengal	299,000	288,000	289,000	293,000	295,000	290,000	291,000	295,000	284,000	293,000
Bihar and Orissa	110,000	117,000	113,000	132,000	137,000	147,000	146,000	142,000	136,000	141,000
Bombay, including Sind	102,000	105,000	122,000	122,000	109,000	124,000	153,000	161,000	146,000	155,000
Burma	111,000	119,000	119,000	86,000	101,000	118,600	114,000	117,000	111,000	87,000
Central Provinces and Berar(a)	24,000	20,000	18,000	17,000	17,000	19,100	18,000	14,000	16,000	16,000
Delhi	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000
Madras	214,000	220,000	235,000	244,000	232,000	276,000	255,000	257,000	243,000	269,000
North-West Frontier Province	(a)9,000	(a)12,000	(a)11,000	(a)10,000	(a)10,000	(a)10,000	11,000	10,000	11,000	13,000
Punjab	56,000	63,000	54,000	71,000	62,000	73,000	64,000	59,000	71,000	85,000
United Provinces	89,000	72,000	73,000	79,000	75,000	72,000	61,000	101,000	78,000	67,000
Total British Provinces	1,033,000	1,025,000	1,065,000	1,064,000	1,019,000	1,110,000	1,143,000	1,167,000	1,106,000	1,141,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	31,000	28,000	30,000	27,000	27,000	22,000	10,000	45,000	41,000	32,000
Hyderabad	201,000	153,000	110,000	155,000	116,000	105,000	90,000	81,000	87,000	78,000
Mysore	24,000	26,000	27,000	31,000	28,000	18,000	26,000	24,000	23,000	25,000
Total Indian States	259,000	213,000	197,000	213,000	169,000	115,000	165,000	150,000	151,000	135,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,292,000	1,238,000	1,262,000	1,277,000	1,219,000	1,225,000	1,308,000	1,317,000	1,257,000	1,276,000

YIELD (TONS)

British Provinces -										
Assam	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	5,000
Bengal	(c)	(c)	(c)	89,000	91,000	120,000	122,000	124,000	120,000	122,000
Bihar and Orissa	60,000	48,000	47,000	57,000	60,000	65,000	65,000	67,000	65,000	63,000
Bombay, including Sind	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	120,000	123,000	124,000	107,000	142,000
Burma	51,000	54,000	54,000	39,000	43,000	52,000	51,000	52,000	49,000	39,000
Central Provinces and Berar	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	5,000	4,000	3,000	(c)	1,000
Delhi	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,000	(c)	1,000	(c)	1,000
Madras	109,000	113,000	140,000	125,000	113,000	147,000	134,000	136,000	132,000	142,000
North-West Frontier Province	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Punjab	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	21,000	28,000	24,000	22,000	26,000	29,000
United Provinces	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	47,000	15,000	49,000	69,000	44,000	47,000
Total British Provinces (d)	210,000	215,000	241,000	310,000	350,000	583,000	575,000	602,000	543,000	594,000
Indian States—										
Baroda	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	6,000	3,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	7,000
Hyderabad	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	16,000
Mysore	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	3,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	3,000
Total Indian States	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	19,000	19,000	24,000	27,000	29,000	26,000
GRAND TOTAL (d)	219,000	215,000	241,000	310,000	369,000	602,000	599,000	629,000	572,000	620,000

(a) Figures taken from Agricultural Statistics. (b) 300 acres (c) Not available. (d) incomplete. (e) 300 tons.

Note—No forecast is prepared for this crop The figures are taken from the Agricultural Statistics, provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

No. 19.—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISION IN INDIA.

Provinces and Sub-divisions	Normal rainfall	ACTUAL RAINFALL										Variation of 1931 rainfall from normal	Percentage variation from normal
		1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931		
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Per cent
Assam	100·4	85·4	98·5	99·2	99·6	98·5	111·2	102·8	117·2	101·2	103·6	+3·2	+3
Bengal	74·4	78·1	65·6	79·9	73·5	79·6	65·0	79·3	74·8	69·7	71·8	+0·4	+1
Bihar and Orissa—													
Bihar	48·4	59·2	37·1	56·4	46·3	43·7	40·4	48·3	53·0	43·4	45·2	—3·2	—7
Chota Nagpur	52·5	57·0	57·6	52·7	51·9	58·7	50·5	51·6	61·5	56·6	50·7	—1·8	—3
Orissa	58·5	57·8	51·0	50·0	75·8	61·2	54·5	65·4	62·6	56·6	60·5	+2·0	+3
Bombay—													
Bombay, Deccan	30·9	28·5	25·5	27·9	25·3	28·0	33·0	31·1	27·3	32·8	40·4	+9·5	+31
Gujarat	32·3	28·7	18·4	20·1	22·1	45·7	49·6	31·4	26·5	34·7	38·5	+6·2	+19
Konkan	108·5	107·6	112·3	98·5	93·5	121·7	107·9	120·1	98·1	109·5	148·2	+39·7	+37
Sind	6·7	1·4	4·2	6·9	2·9	9·7	9·6	2·0	15·0	5·8	3·0	—3·7	—55
Burma—													
Lower Burma	124·3	135·0	146·8	136·2	130·4	131·7	125·3	130·1	138·8	125·8	117·0	—7·3	—6
Upper Burma	46·9	43·4	48·4	46·4	43·6	57·6	52·2	53·6	47·4	50·4	43·2	—4·7	—10
Central Provinces and Berar—													
Berar	32·4	31·9	29·2	31·1	25·6	30·7	33·9	34·5	25·6	31·9	47·0	+15·5	+48
Central Provinces, East	53·7	49·8	50·9	47·9	58·3	55·9	57·7	45·7	56·1	50·4	58·6	+4·9	+9
Central Provinces, West	46·6	44·9	52·4	46·5	43·3	57·0	45·8	46·1	44·8	43·3	57·3	+10·7	+23
Madras—													
Madras Coast, North	41·2	36·1	42·8	45·6	52·7	36·1	43·7	43·7	37·3	50·4	48·0	+6·8	+17
Madras, Deccan	24·8	20·2	16·7	22·4	26·9	20·5	24·7	24·1	23·1	26·7	20·6	—4·2	—17
Madras, South-east	35·6	41·2	33·9	32·5	39·9	30·1	30·0	37·6	37·0	49·7	41·3	+5·7	+16
Malabar	100·2	122·0	120·0	142·0	110·0	103·1	102·4	88·1	116·9	105·2	111·6	+11·4	+11
North-West Frontier Province	15·6	14·8	18·3	17·1	15·2	20·1	11·8	15·3	17·5	14·1	11·7	—3·9	—25
Punjab—													
East and North	23·2	22·3	26·5	26·3	24·4	26·8	20·4	18·5	17·8	22·2	23·2	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
South-west	10·0	7·9	12·2	11·8	9·3	11·5	5·7	9·4	12·1	9·1	10·6	+0·6	+6
United Provinces—													
East	39·3	51·6	42·2	43·8	43·7	39·6	39·1	30·4	39·1	42·3	39·1	—0·2	—1
West	37·2	46·3	39·9	47·3	41·9	38·7	42·9	29·1	28·2	33·3	39·5	+2·3	+6
Central India—													
East	42·4	44·7	45·3	49·3	46·7	55·4	41·2	32·9	38·2	40·3	39·0	—3·4	—8
West	34·9	35·3	42·6	39·8	27·7	37·4	34·4	32·5	28·8	25·3	42·5	+7·6	+22
Hyderabad—													
North	34·3	32·5	28·9	28·8	29·8	30·1	31·8	37·3	25·8	25·9	43·0	+8·7	+25
South	30·7	25·1	24·4	29·6	33·8	29·0	34·6	33·5	23·9	28·0	31·0	+3·3	+11
Mysore	36·1	34·6	36·1	40·6	30·3	34·5	31·7	35·8	39·2	38·7	36·7	+0·6	+2
Rajputana—													
East	26·2	25·9	28·0	33·5	19·2	31·0	26·7	22·3	20·7	25·1	29·7	+3·5	+13
West	12·5	10·4	11·8	13·0	7·8	19·3	14·7	11·8	12·9	10·6	15·7	+3·2	+26

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1921
TO 1930.

Rice

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Bulgaria	7,000	7,000	8,000	12,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	18,000	22,000	17,000
Egypt	324,000	50,000	186,000	255,000	143,000	237,000	436,000	232,000	327,000	359,000
Formosa	1,224,000	1,262,000	1,252,000	1,313,000	1,361,000	1,401,000	1,445,000	1,446,000	1,408,000	1,517,000
Indo-China	11,979,000	12,103,000	11,997,000	11,757,000	12,508,000	12,656,000	13,453,000	13,716,000	13,884,000	14,337,000
Italy	286,000	294,000	303,000	340,000	356,000	366,000	351,000	333,000	339,000	361,000
Japan	7,675,000	7,695,000	7,713,000	7,699,000	7,726,000	7,736,000	7,774,000	7,818,000	7,865,000	7,935,000
Java and Madura	7,219,000	8,173,000	8,356,000	8,354,000	8,139,000	8,886,000	8,751,000	8,710,000	8,456,000	8,801,000
Korea	3,752,000	3,816,000	3,798,000	3,860,000	3,883,000	3,890,000	3,925,000	3,718,000	3,998,000	4,071,000
Siam	6,412,000	6,242,000	6,646,000	6,319,000	5,896,000	6,878,000	6,308,000	5,893,000	6,039,000	7,187,000
Spain	113,000	114,000	114,000	116,000	120,000	122,000	120,000	121,000	119,000	120,000
United States of America	921,000	1,055,000	895,000	1,650,000	880,000	1,034,000	1,003,000	956,000	868,000	959,000

YIELD (TONS)

Bulgaria	6,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	12,000	14,000	13,000	16,000	19,000	16,000
Egypt	342,000	40,000	219,000	298,000	171,000	290,000	525,000	332,000	409,000	442,000
Formosa	884,000	967,000	864,000	1,079,000	1,144,000	1,104,000	1,225,000	1,207,000	1,151,000	1,309,000
Indo-China	5,724,000	5,696,000	5,205,000	5,630,000	5,738,000	5,958,000	6,886,000	5,637,000	5,841,000	5,765,000
Italy	463,000	456,000	513,000	580,000	630,000	608,000	684,000	620,000	602,000	638,000
Japan	9,801,000	10,730,000	9,872,000	10,154,000	10,604,000	9,874,000	11,028,000	10,709,000	10,675,000	11,868,000
Java and Madura	3,984,000	4,864,000	5,054,000	5,054,000	4,801,000	5,167,000	5,912,000	5,124,000	4,977,000	5,284,000
Korea	2,544,000	2,667,000	2,695,000	2,848,000	2,624,000	2,718,000	3,073,000	2,399,000	2,484,000	3,406,000
Siam	4,157,000	4,263,000	4,321,000	4,892,000	4,151,000	5,174,000	4,518,000	3,843,000	3,836,000	4,777,000
Spain	257,000	269,000	230,000	290,000	301,000	314,000	304,000	257,000	296,000	307,000
United States of America	754,000	880,000	676,000	652,000	668,000	837,000	807,000	871,000	811,000	828,000

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1921
TO 1930—*contd.*

Wheat

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Algeria	3,007,000	3,034,000	3,180,000	3,524,000	3,606,000	3,739,000	3,468,000	3,654,000	3,794,000	4,025,000
Argentina	14,235,900	16,248,000	17,035,000	15,970,050	17,610,000	18,944,000	20,187,000	23,417,000	16,597,000	19,691,000
Australia	9,719,000	9,761,000	9,540,000	10,525,000	10,201,000	11,688,000	12,279,000	14,840,000	14,977,000	18,212,000
Austria	378,000	459,000	475,000	452,000	481,000	500,000	505,000	514,000	516,000	508,600
Bulgaria	2,232,000	2,225,000	2,303,000	2,401,000	2,545,000	2,010,000	2,672,000	2,611,000	2,661,000	3,004,000
Canada	23,261,000	22,423,000	21,886,000	22,056,000	20,790,000	22,196,000	22,160,000	21,119,000	25,255,000	21,898,000
Denmark	220,000	237,000	205,000	149,000	105,000	251,000	274,000	252,000	259,000	219,000
Egypt	1,158,000	1,517,000	1,537,000	1,415,000	1,380,000	1,631,000	1,654,000	1,589,000	1,614,000	1,521,000
France	13,294,000	13,000,000	13,073,000	13,611,000	13,666,000	12,966,000	13,059,000	12,951,000	13,331,000	13,196,000
Germany	3,559,000	3,394,000	3,653,000	3,622,000	3,835,000	3,955,000	4,319,000	4,267,000	3,953,000	4,400,000
Hungary	2,887,000	3,521,000	3,320,000	3,497,000	3,528,000	3,705,000	4,020,000	4,142,000	3,706,000	4,185,000
Italy	11,774,000	11,484,000	11,554,000	11,279,000	11,668,000	12,110,000	12,290,000	12,258,000	11,789,000	11,912,000
Japan	1,203,000	1,228,000	1,190,000	1,149,000	1,148,000	1,145,000	1,160,000	1,200,000	1,212,000	1,204,000
Netherlands	180,000	150,000	164,000	118,000	132,000	132,000	153,000	148,000	113,000	142,000
New Zealand	353,000	276,000	183,000	167,000	153,000	220,000	261,000	255,000	236,000	243,000
Poland	2,092,000	2,573,000	2,514,000	2,650,000	3,201,000	3,245,000	3,358,000	3,185,000	3,523,000	4,064,000
Romania	6,146,000	6,548,000	6,648,000	7,835,000	8,153,000	8,219,000	7,660,000	7,920,000	6,761,000	7,543,000
Spain	10,382,000	10,305,000	10,189,000	10,375,000	10,718,000	10,771,000	10,822,000	10,567,000	10,618,000	11,129,000
Sweden	357,000	356,000	362,000	322,000	367,000	381,000	560,000	560,000	574,000	616,000
Switzerland	111,000	103,000	104,000	104,000	105,000	127,000	127,000	127,000	137,000	132,000
Tunis	1,491,000	1,072,000	1,005,000	1,214,000	1,021,000	1,839,000	1,377,000	2,019,000	1,731,000	1,922,000
Union of South Africa	992,000	847,000	779,000	754,000	963,000	880,000	774,000	821,000	941,000	1,136,000
United Kingdom*	2,046,000	2,038,000	1,806,000	1,599,000	1,551,000	1,651,000	1,708,000	1,458,000	1,384,000	1,404,000
United States of America	61,096,000	62,317,000	59,059,000	62,535,000	62,307,000	56,359,000	58,784,000	58,272,000	62,671,000	61,140,000
Uruguay	812,000	663,000	979,000	850,000	956,000	988,000	1,151,000	1,085,000	1,093,000	864,000

YIELD (TONS)										
Algeria	753,000	454,000	975,000	462,000	875,000	630,000	757,000	811,000	890,000	867,000
Argentina	5,100,000	5,235,000	6,617,000	5,103,000	5,109,000	6,150,000	7,516,000	9,329,000	4,346,000	6,306,000
Australia	3,458,000	2,932,000	3,348,000	4,408,000	3,067,000	4,300,000	3,160,000	4,277,000	3,399,000	5,712,000
Austria	175,000	108,000	235,000	227,000	286,000	252,000	320,000	345,000	309,000	321,000
Bulgaria	782,000	1,008,000	970,000	660,000	1,106,000	977,000	1,126,000	1,314,000	887,000	1,532,000
Canada	3,059,000	10,709,000	12,702,000	7,020,000	10,593,000	10,005,000	12,819,000	15,180,000	8,157,000	11,268,000
Denmark	298,000	247,000	237,000	157,000	261,000	231,000	251,000	326,000	315,000	273,000
Egypt	980,000	963,000	1,089,000	914,000	969,000	995,000	1,185,000	997,000	1,209,000	1,062,000
France	8,616,000	6,504,000	7,381,000	7,516,000	8,830,000	6,195,000	7,981,000	7,519,000	9,013,000	6,177,000
Germany	2,681,000	1,923,000	2,851,000	2,384,000	3,160,000	2,551,000	3,222,000	3,785,000	3,289,000	3,721,000
Hungary	1,409,000	1,463,000	1,814,000	1,378,000	1,916,000	2,002,000	2,056,000	2,652,000	2,004,000	2,254,000
Italy	5,154,000	4,821,000	6,022,000	4,518,000	6,438,000	5,698,000	5,234,000	6,110,000	6,972,000	3,614,000
Japan	720,000	739,000	761,000	679,000	789,000	760,000	781,000	824,000	815,000	789,000
Netherlands	225,000	162,000	164,000	121,000	159,000	147,000	165,000	190,000	146,000	162,000
New Zealand	282,000	224,000	114,000	146,000	123,000	213,000	235,000	256,000	193,000	174,000
Poland	1,000,000	1,133,000	1,332,000	869,000	1,707,000	1,403,000	1,683,000	1,583,000	1,769,000	2,200,000
Romania	2,100,000	2,459,000	2,705,000	1,882,000	2,600,000	2,964,000	2,586,000	3,068,000	2,666,000	3,495,000
Spain	3,880,000	3,354,000	4,208,000	3,255,000	4,316,000	3,919,000	3,871,000	3,273,000	4,123,000	3,021,000
Sweden	330,000	251,000	237,000	182,000	357,000	325,000	400,000	490,000	508,000	574,000
Switzerland	96,000	63,000	96,000	83,000	94,000	108,000	110,000	114,000	111,000	102,000
Tunis	239,000	98,000	263,000	138,000	315,000	349,000	316,000	369,000	329,000	278,000
Union of South Africa	225,000	169,000	161,000	191,000	210,000	225,000	152,000	193,000	298,000	272,000
United Kingdom*	1,939,000	1,744,000	1,500,000	1,413,000	1,414,000	1,863,000	1,490,000	1,350,000	1,931,000	1,129,000
United States of America	21,828,000	23,239,000	21,859,000	23,154,000	18,128,000	22,260,000	23,525,000	24,506,000	21,765,000	22,967,000
Uruguay	260,000	198,000	335,000	265,000	268,000	271,000	412,000	407,000	368,000	192,000

* Excluding Irish Free State.

No. 20.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1921 TO 1930—*contd.*

Barley

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Algeria	2,513,000	2,016,000	2,637,000	3,209,000	3,376,000	3,511,000	3,358,000	3,410,000	3,535,000	3,673,000
Argentina	620,000	599,000	561,000	407,000	716,000	810,000	782,000	911,000	602,000	920,000
Australia	299,000	342,000	259,000	260,000	375,000	371,000	322,000	354,000	451,000	(b)
Austria	266,000	313,000	333,000	311,000	318,000	362,000	365,000	395,000	391,000	430,000
Bulgaria	523,000	549,000	544,000	529,000	548,000	552,000	560,000	605,000	542,000	692,000
Canada	2,794,000	2,598,000	2,785,000	3,406,000	2,522,000	2,616,000	3,501,000	4,679,000	5,923,000	5,556,000
Denmark	628,000	666,000	690,000	745,000	744,000	770,000	822,000	817,000	917,000	928,000
Egypt	304,000	375,000	400,000	372,000	366,000	333,000	375,000	366,000	401,000	345,000
France	1,679,000	1,712,000	1,631,000	1,761,000	1,727,000	1,706,000	1,746,000	1,755,000	1,945,000	1,835,000
Germany	3,114,000	3,102,000	3,216,000	3,572,000	3,541,000	3,669,000	3,652,000	3,752,000	3,831,000	3,752,000
Hungary	1,184,000	1,144,000	1,123,000	1,007,000	1,019,000	1,050,000	1,002,000	1,020,000	1,178,000	1,131,000
Italy	540,000	576,000	569,000	572,000	576,000	586,000	583,000	560,000	579,000	583,000
Japan	2,928,000	2,745,000	2,519,000	2,457,000	2,465,000	2,430,000	2,812,000	2,241,000	2,194,000	2,115,000
Netherlands	61,000	61,000	59,000	63,000	73,000	67,000	66,000	70,000	78,000	76,000
New Zealand	33,000	17,000	21,000	25,000	26,000	30,000	21,000	19,000	18,000	25,000
Norway	156,000	132,000	125,000	136,000	189,000	143,000	150,000	149,000	132,000	131,000
Poland	2,450,000	2,823,000	2,861,000	3,000,000	2,727,000	2,719,000	2,760,000	2,555,000	3,109,000	3,017,000
Rumania	3,876,000	4,267,000	4,612,000	4,571,000	4,209,000	3,882,000	4,358,000	4,321,000	5,072,000	4,870,000
Spain	333,000	4,050,000	4,540,000	4,312,000	4,412,000	4,471,000	4,450,000	4,448,000	4,483,000	4,541,000
Sweden	397,000	427,000	593,000	423,000	412,000	443,000	805,000	282,000	307,000	356,000
Switzerland	16,000	16,000	16,000	10,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
Tunis	1,223,600	733,000	1,206,000	715,000	1,214,000	1,409,000	855,000	1,458,000	1,227,000	1,202,000
Union of South Africa	106,000	107,000	92,000	83,000	107,000	69,000	57,000	74,000	91,000	70,000
United Kingdom*	1,608,000	1,518,000	1,488,000	1,467,000	1,478,000	1,271,000	1,167,000	1,298,000	1,222,000	1,130,000
United States of America	7,411,000	7,814,000	7,905,000	6,922,000	7,934,000	7,967,000	9,472,000	12,593,000	13,063,000	12,696,000

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	1,026,000	356,000	1,005,000	413,000	766,000	492,000	739,000	549,000	565,000	616,000
Argentina	128,000	166,000	254,000	149,000	365,000	353,000	311,000	360,000	345,000	304,000
Australia	136,000	116,000	111,000	113,000	142,000	142,000	110,000	147,000	162,000	(b)
Austria	117,000	120,000	168,000	151,000	168,000	194,000	234,000	277,000	285,000	283,000
Bulgaria	182,000	220,000	180,000	151,000	258,000	237,000	275,000	334,000	301,000	427,000
Canada	1,277,000	1,537,000	1,650,000	1,899,000	1,863,000	2,138,000	2,073,000	2,016,000	2,168,000	2,636,000
Denmark	569,000	651,000	686,000	731,000	782,000	715,000	772,000	1,081,000	1,093,000	1,032,000
Egypt	255,000	212,000	257,000	230,000	239,000	216,000	250,000	281,000	271,000	225,000
France	819,000	875,000	965,000	1,027,000	1,005,000	981,000	1,076,000	1,087,000	1,272,000	969,000
Germany	1,904,000	1,579,000	2,324,000	2,357,000	2,553,000	2,419,000	2,689,000	3,287,000	3,124,000	2,809,000
Hungary	458,000	474,000	581,000	314,000	545,000	545,000	506,000	650,000	670,000	590,000
Italy	222,000	176,000	225,000	186,000	276,000	286,000	292,000	236,000	258,000	240,000
Japan	1,879,000	1,603,000	1,574,000	1,603,000	1,956,000	1,884,000	1,761,000	1,742,000	1,718,000	1,549,000
Netherlands	71,000	68,000	68,000	76,000	76,000	76,000	71,000	96,000	107,000	86,000
New Zealand	26,000	13,000	13,000	18,000	21,000	23,000	19,000	17,000	17,000	18,000
Norway	92,000	96,000	70,000	100,000	111,000	110,000	100,000	110,000	97,000	106,000
Poland	1,202,000	1,274,000	1,628,000	1,187,000	1,277,000	1,192,000	1,253,000	1,500,000	1,630,000	1,435,000
Rumania	968,000	2,005,000	1,331,000	638,000	1,001,000	1,655,000	1,239,000	1,484,000	2,602,000	2,329,000
Spain	910,000	1,658,000	2,397,000	1,790,000	2,115,000	2,059,000	1,972,000	1,748,000	2,081,000	2,223,000
Sweden	256,000	281,000	252,000	284,000	308,000	320,000	197,000	205,000	217,000	236,000
Switzerland	12,000	10,000	12,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	11,000
Tunis	246,000	39,000	246,000	54,000	145,000	150,000	88,000	270,000	216,000	118,000
Union of South Africa	28,000	26,000	26,000	22,000	24,000	23,000	17,000	59,000	45,000	22,000
United Kingdom*	1,080,000	1,036,000	1,091,000	1,113,000	1,158,000	1,024,000	955,000	1,122,000	1,099,000	832,000
United States of America	3,318,000	3,893,000	4,247,000	3,888,000	4,573,000	3,951,000	5,685,000	7,641,000	6,476,000	7,162,000

* Excluding Irish Free State.

(a) Incomplete data.

(b) Not available.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1921 TO
1930—*contd.*

Maize

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Algeria	13,000	18,000	20,000	25,000	26,000	27,000	24,000	23,000	23,000	21,000
Argentina	7,340,000	7,848,000	8,465,000	7,102,000	9,630,000	9,057,000	8,709,000	8,690,000	10,428,000	11,310,000
Australia	305,000	313,000	316,000	300,000	297,000	286,000	400,000	315,000	207,000	(a)
Austria	112,000	143,000	141,000	117,000	149,000	162,000	147,000	143,000	138,000	143,000
Bulgaria	1,421,000	1,712,000	1,761,000	1,505,000	1,531,000	1,575,000	1,681,000	1,600,000	1,976,000	1,688,000
Canada	297,000	318,000	318,000	295,000	239,000	210,000	132,000	139,000	152,000	161,000
Egypt	2,055,000	2,034,000	1,864,000	1,877,000	2,076,000	2,161,000	2,213,000	2,131,000	1,916,000	1,896,000
France	814,000	789,000	815,000	815,000	851,000	831,000	861,000	819,000	839,000	832,000
Hungary	2,166,000	2,414,000	2,401,000	2,458,000	2,655,000	2,630,000	2,624,000	2,622,000	2,773,000	2,616,000
Italy	3,715,000	3,856,000	3,700,000	3,805,000	3,637,000	3,768,000	3,751,000	3,709,000	3,718,000	3,736,000
Japan	158,000	110,000	136,000	140,000	137,000	129,000	126,000	121,000	110,000	(a)
New Zealand	11,000	10,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	(a)
Poland	132,000	169,000	189,000	190,000	213,000	216,000	217,000	221,000	218,000	233,000
Romania	8,567,000	8,408,000	8,413,000	8,915,000	9,709,000	10,027,000	10,422,000	11,005,000	11,814,000	10,931,000
Spain	1,177,000	1,159,000	1,166,000	1,102,000	1,170,000	1,005,000	1,142,000	959,000	1,006,000	1,105,000
Tunis (b)	55,000	16,000	44,000	41,000	56,000	41,000	32,000	43,000	49,000	37,000
Union of South Africa	4,597,000	1,607,000	3,693,000	5,330,000	4,012,000	5,189,000	4,734,000	5,363,000	6,287,000	4,368,000
United States of America	103,097,000	104,803,000	104,159,000	100,821,000	101,317,000	99,672,000	96,352,000	100,631,000	97,815,000	101,971,000
Uruguay	479,000	569,000	576,000	406,000	406,000	436,000	572,000	437,000	452,000	(a)

YIELD (TONS)

Algeria	4,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Argentina	4,395,000	4,393,000	6,010,000	4,618,000	8,021,000	8,004,000	7,626,000	5,780,000	7,000,000	9,294,000
Australia	196,000	184,000	202,000	310,000	186,000	174,000	284,000	208,000	108,000	(a)
Austria	63,600	87,000	86,000	93,600	116,000	95,000	123,000	106,000	116,000	119,000
Bulgaria	409,000	586,000	672,000	618,000	644,000	681,000	523,000	506,000	923,000	761,000
Canada	372,000	314,000	310,000	299,000	264,000	195,000	106,000	131,000	120,000	145,000
Egypt	1,790,000	1,773,000	1,674,000	1,686,000	1,925,000	2,010,000	2,014,000	1,954,000	1,733,000	1,749,000
France	259,000	316,000	317,000	450,000	500,000	810,000	517,000	302,000	465,000	549,000
Hungary	791,000	1,216,000	1,231,000	1,810,000	2,195,000	1,910,000	1,705,000	1,297,000	1,762,000	1,389,000
Italy	2,303,000	1,917,000	2,230,000	2,636,000	2,713,000	2,916,000	2,150,000	1,621,000	2,485,000	2,941,000
Japan	197,000	87,000	81,000	80,000	80,000	74,000	83,000	71,000	65,000	(a)
New Zealand	12,000	13,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	11,000	9,000	(a)
Poland	57,000	69,000	94,000	104,000	76,000	91,000	88,000	84,000	91,000	82,000
Romania	2,768,000	2,758,000	4,013,000	3,878,000	4,085,000	5,730,000	3,470,000	2,707,000	6,272,000	4,489,000
Spain	621,900	669,000	598,000	644,000	705,000	420,000	651,000	525,000	619,000	710,000
Tunis (b)	9,000	1,000	7,000	5,000	6,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Union of South Africa	878,000	1,707,000	1,001,000	2,165,000	973,000	1,627,000	1,709,000	1,665,000	2,005,000	1,528,000
United States of America	76,157,000	72,403,000	70,900,000	57,614,000	72,771,000	67,163,000	68,032,000	70,321,000	65,306,000	62,221,000
Uruguay	120,000	162,000	163,000	123,000	133,000	89,000	221,000	52,000	156,000	(a)

(a) Not available.

(b) Maize and sorghum.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1921 TO 1930—*contd.*

Sugarcane

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Antigon	10,000	16,000	10,000	16,000	10,000	(a)	14,000	18,000	15,000	(a)
Argentina	230,000	262,000	300,000	323,000	353,000	382,000	385,000	370,000	285,000	352,000
Australia	102,000	117,000	113,000	175,000	168,000	109,000	212,000	222,000	223,000	(a)
Cuba	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,062,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,315,000	(a)
Egypt	65,000	63,000	61,000	63,000	61,000	69,000	80,000	60,000	60,000	(a)
Formosa	310,000	275,000	268,000	201,000	207,000	207,000	232,000	301,000	237,000	210,000
Guadeloupe	(a)	60,000	80,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	(a)
Hawaii	124,000	111,000	112,000	117,000	112,000	110,000	127,000	137,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China (b)	07,000	(a)	(a)	01,000	09,000	62,000	95,000	08,000	103,000	00,000
Jamaica	44,000	43,000	47,000	41,000	62,000	11,000	..	42,000	45,000	(a)
Japan	70,000	04,000	39,000	61,000	05,000	00,000	07,000	04,000	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura	419,000	114,000	405,000	401,000	172,000	182,000	620,000	624,000	127,000	(a)
Mauritius	173,000	171,000	171,000	167,000	163,000	163,000	169,000	169,000	137,000	(a)
Mexico	111,000	07,000	100,000	217,000	220,000	226,000	202,000	220,000	226,000	(a)
Peru	120,000	120,000	131,000	135,000	132,000	131,000	70,000	72,000	101,000	(a)
Philippines	705,000	661,000	661,000	501,000	673,000	649,000	685,000	677,000	610,000	(a)
Porto-Rico	241,000	241,000	237,000	247,000	211,000	220,000	239,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
Union of South Africa	107,000	212,000	(b) 00,000	216,000	232,000	245,000	112,000	170,000	135,000	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	226,000	241,000	217,000	163,000	100,000	128,000	74,000	116,000	174,000	140,000
Fiji Islands	67,000	30,000	42,000	28,000	20,000	(a)	40,000	14,000	38,000	(a)

YIELD (TONS)

Antigon	33,000	112,000	72,000	167,000	17,000	(b)	141,000	57,000	130,000	(a)
Argentina	2,743,000	2,550,000	3,710,000	3,421,000	5,424,000	5,819,000	5,310,000	4,541,000	4,168,000	3,612,000
Australia	2,452,000	2,311,000	2,170,000	3,293,000	3,037,000	2,140,000	3,767,000	3,670,000	3,747,000	(a)
Cuba	34,681,000	31,517,000	35,672,000	4,101,000	47,474,000	40,310,000	34,647,000	12,624,000	38,708,000	(a)
Egypt	1,805,000	1,689,000	1,628,000	1,672,000	1,617,000	1,816,000	1,571,000	1,717,000	1,608,000	(a)
Formosa	3,070,000	3,084,000	1,201,000	4,031,000	5,074,000	3,129,000	5,141,000	6,627,000	6,229,000	5,072,000
Guadeloupe	360,000	462,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	401,000	(a)	303,000	(a)
Hawaii	1,533,000	4,063,000	5,044,000	5,10,000	5,611,000	6,820,000	6,871,000	5,900,000	(a)	(a)
Indo-China (b)	(a)	(a)	(a)	44,000	40,000	13,000	76,000	26,000	112,000	(a)
Jamaica	120,000	424,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	(a)	(a)	(a)
Japan	1,060,000	708,000	713,000	642,000	831,000	694,000	970,000	919,000	(a)	(a)
Java and Madura	15,010,000	16,723,000	17,664,000	17,983,000	10,015,000	10,047,000	35,074,000	24,127,000	26,342,000	(a)
Mauritius	(a)	(a)	2,242,000	2,147,000	2,242,000	1,000,000	2,033,000	2,313,000	2,186,000	1,867,000
Mexico	2,180,000	1,700,000	3,000,000	4,524,000	6,423,000	4,233,000	7,096,000	3,872,000	3,970,000	(a)
Peru	2,380,000	2,710,000	2,700,000	2,060,000	2,800,000	2,174,000	3,346,000	3,533,000	4,666,000	(a)
Philippines	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Porto-Rico	4,632,000	3,263,000	3,760,000	3,070,000	5,330,000	4,641,000	6,708,000	(a)	6,413,000	(a)
Union of South Africa	1,183,000	1,407,000	1,700,000	1,417,000	2,050,000	1,045,000	1,022,000	2,367,000	2,493,000	(a)
United States of America (Louisiana)	3,725,000	2,078,000	2,120,000	1,004,000	2,337,000	770,000	667,000	1,657,000	2,800,000	2,280,000
Fiji Islands	782,000	492,000	612,000	505,000	217,000	(a)	621,000	703,000	668,000	(a)

(a) Not available.

(b) Incomplete data.

(c) Less than 500 tons

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1921
TO 1930—*contd.*

Cotton

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Algeria	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	15,000	22,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	10,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan . .	81,000	62,000	112,000	174,000	101,000	225,000	268,000	315,000	369,000	387,000
Argentina	30,000	56,000	135,000	258,000	272,000	177,000	210,000	256,000	301,000	424,000
Australia	0,000	11,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	(b)	(b)
Brazil	1,419,000	1,512,000	1,966,000	1,373,000	1,320,000	986,000	1,296,000	1,272,000	1,435,000	1,613,000
Egypt	1,340,000	1,868,000	1,648,000	1,855,000	1,927,000	1,833,000	1,573,000	1,804,000	1,911,000	2,161,000
Japan	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	(6)
Uganda	171,000	331,000	109,000	517,000	611,000	570,000	533,000	609,000	668,000	739,000
Union of South Africa . .	16,000	23,000	55,000	145,000	111,000	68,000	55,000	46,000	19,000	31,000
United States of America .	30,500,000	33,026,000	37,123,000	41,360,000	46,653,000	47,087,000	40,138,000	45,341,000	45,793,000	45,031,000

YIELD (BALES OF 400 LBS)

Countries	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Algeria	1,000	(a)	1,000	3,000	7,000	9,000	4,000	7,000	9,000	6,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan . .	21,000	28,000	46,000	17,000	127,000	156,000	133,000	170,000	166,000	127,000
Argentina	21,000	32,000	72,000	64,000	169,000	73,000	121,000	158,000	172,000	(b)
Australia	3,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	7,000	5,000	9,000	6,000	10,000	9,000
Brazil	687,000	376,000	560,000	741,000	717,000	577,000	581,000	626,000	697,000	543,000
Egypt	1,076,000	1,650,000	1,447,000	1,797,000	1,958,000	1,691,000	1,504,000	1,994,000	2,108,000	1,997,000
Japan	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(6)
Uganda	49,000	88,000	128,000	196,000	180,000	131,000	138,000	204,000	129,000	186,000
Union of South Africa . .	2,000	7,000	9,000	17,000	20,000	10,000	11,000	10,000	16,000	9,000
United States of America .	9,942,000	12,194,000	12,675,000	17,035,000	20,130,000	23,471,000	16,104,000	18,087,000	18,585,000	17,415,000

(a) Less than 500 bales.

(b) Not available

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1921
TO 1930—*contd.*

Linseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Argentina	3,890,000	4,815,000	5,352,000	5,377,000	6,059,000	6,226,000	6,770,000	6,036,000	5,229,000	7,259,000
Austria	8,000	9,000	7,000	9,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,000
Belgium	37,000	41,000	46,000	54,000	58,000	58,000	52,000	59,000	68,000	56,000
Canada	533,000	565,000	630,000	1,282,000	842,000	738,000	476,000	378,000	382,000	582,000
Egypt	6,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
France	43,000	38,000	37,000	48,000	61,000	66,000	60,000	84,000	108,000	88,000
Hungary	10,000	7,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	12,000	36,000
Italy	53,000	52,000	50,000	51,000	52,000	55,000	43,000	42,000	28,000	24,000
Japan	76,000	32,000	45,000	37,000	51,000	45,000	13,000	10,000	26,000	(b)
Netherlands	22,000	24,000	25,000	31,000	37,000	34,000	27,000	39,000	47,000	37,000
New Zealand	6,000	11,000	12,000	7,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	(b)
Poland	175,000	251,000	256,000	262,000	267,000	271,000	275,000	282,000	289,000	285,000
Rumania	27,000	27,000	33,000	51,000	62,000	51,000	49,000	48,000	43,000	44,000
Spain	4,000	5,000	4,000	(b)	2,000	3,000	3,000	(b)	1,000	2,000
Tunis	2,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	5,000
United Kingdom(a)	48,000	5,000	55,000	5,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000
United States of America	1,108,000	1,113,000	2,001,000	3,463,000	3,077,000	2,006,000	2,836,000	2,674,000	3,049,000	3,090,000
Uruguay	61,000	84,000	102,000	146,000	185,000	175,000	175,000	192,000	291,000	402,000

YIELD (TONS)

Argentina	899,000	1,167,000	1,447,000	1,125,000	1,674,000	1,724,000	2,062,000	1,935,000	1,247,000	1,753,000
Austria	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Belgium	8,000	9,000	10,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	12,000	18,000	10,000
Canada	103,000	125,000	178,000	242,000	156,000	150,000	122,000	90,000	51,000	110,000
Egypt	1,000	(c)	(c)	1,000	1,000	2,000	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000
France	7,000	8,000	7,000	9,000	13,000	15,000	13,000	19,000	27,000	18,000
Hungary	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	0,000
Italy	13,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	6,000
Japan	16,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	(b)
Netherlands	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	11,000	8,000	5,000	13,000	16,000	9,000
New Zealand	3,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	(b)
Poland	32,000	50,000	53,000	56,000	56,000	62,000	70,000	60,000	77,000	53,000
Rumania	3,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	10,000
Spain	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	1,000	(c)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(c)
Tunis	1,000	(c)	1,000	(c)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(c)
United Kingdom (a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2,000	2,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
United States of America	200,000	259,000	435,000	787,000	559,000	482,000	645,000	497,000	425,000	583,000
Uruguay	13,000	18,000	20,000	38,000	51,000	49,000	49,000	51,000	80,000	115,000

(a) Excluding Irish Free State, but including Ireland for the years 1921 and 1923 in the case of area.
(b) Not available. (c) Less than 500 tons.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF
CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1921 TO
1930—*contd.*

Rapeseed

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Austria	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Belgium	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(a)	(a)	(c)
Bulgaria	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	25,000	9,000	112,000	1,000	31,000
Czechoslovakia . .	11,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000
France	68,000	55,000	60,000	48,000	46,000	44,000	46,000	44,000	40,000	(a)
Germany	210,000	104,000	128,000	104,000	91,000	77,000	65,000	42,000	30,000	32,000
Hungary	40,000	29,000	44,000	26,000	45,000	55,000	22,000	35,000	11,000	24,000
Japan	262,000	324,000	206,000	193,000	185,000	179,000	177,000	173,000	174,000	(a)
Netherlands . . .	4,000	2,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	2,000	6,000
Poland	81,000	112,000	112,000	107,000	64,000	63,000	64,000	59,000	58,000	65,000
Rumania	105,000	105,000	113,000	95,000	161,000	122,000	91,000	156,000	143,000	192,000

YIELD (TONS)

Austria	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Belgium	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Bulgaria	1,000	1,000	1,000	(b)	2,000	8,000	3,000	38,000	(c)	14,000
Czechoslovakia . .	5,000	4,000	5,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
France	33,000	28,000	27,000	23,000	24,000	20,000	23,000	23,000	22,000	(a)
Germany	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	37,000	23,000	21,000	17,000
Hungary	11,000	7,000	14,000	7,000	18,000	14,000	8,000	10,000	3,000	9,000
Japan	95,000	80,000	72,000	60,000	69,000	68,000	70,000	70,000	73,000	(a)
Netherlands . . .	3,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	6,000	1,000	5,000
Poland	20,000	36,000	47,000	38,000	27,000	24,000	27,000	20,000	28,000	27,000
Rumania	11,000	19,000	16,000	8,000	35,000	17,000	14,000	26,000	40,000	49,000

(a) Not available.

(b) Below 500 tons, (c) Below 500 acres.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1921 TO 1930—*contd.*

Tea

Countries	AREA (ACRES)									
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Ceylon	(a) 418,000	(a) 420,000	(a) 420,000	(a) 400,000	(a) 400,000	(a) 412,000	(a) 412,000	450,000	437,000	471,000
Formosa	89,000	88,000	111,000	113,000	114,000	113,000	111,000	112,000	114,000	113,000
Japan	115,000	110,000	103,000	107,000	108,000	109,000	106,000	106,000	105,000	98,000
Dutch East Indies	(b) 226,000	(b) 230,000	266,000	291,000	301,000	326,000	346,000	370,000	390,000	412,000
Nyasaland	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000
Union of South Africa	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	(d)	(d)

YIELD (LBS)

Ceylon (c)	161,271,000	171,416,000	181,557,000	201,500,000	209,350,000	216,727,000	226,561,000	236,222,000	251,059,000	212,596,000
Formosa	23,382,000	25,610,000	24,797,000	27,285,000	26,545,000	26,261,000	25,498,000	24,213,000	21,328,000	21,794,000
Japan	74,067,000	77,222,000	79,007,000	78,709,000	81,305,000	79,696,000	81,326,000	85,092,000	86,163,000	85,013,000
Dutch East Indies	(b) 83,070,000	(b) 95,484,000	107,429,000	125,181,000	116,000,000	138,424,000	143,172,000	160,206,000	166,283,000	157,117,000
Nyasaland	414,000	622,000	999,000	1,117,000	1,157,000	1,268,000	1,233,000	1,403,000	1,741,000	1,892,000
Union of South Africa	912,000	572,000	798,000	877,000	1,014,000	1,034,000	830,000	662,000	(d)	(d)

(a) Approximate data.

(b) Java and Sumatra.

(d) Not available.

(c) Export figures.

No. 20—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING REPORTED AREA AND YIELD
OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FROM 1921
TO 1930—concl'd.

Coffee

Country	AREA (ACRES)									
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Brazil	(d)	5,418,000	6,020,000	6,184,000	6,022,000	6,131,000	(d)	7,004,000	(d)	(d)
British Guiana	5,000	1,000	1,000	6,000	0,000	5,000	5,000	0,000	6,000	5,000
Colombia	(d)	(d)	(d)	494,000	404,000	543,000	662,000	740,000	(d)	(d)
Costa Rica	(c)	65,000	(d)	(d)	172,000	184,000	67,000	138,000	137,000	(d)
Dutch East Indies (b)	314,000	318,000	302,000	287,000	283,000	290,000	283,000	318,000	314,000	320,000
Dutch Guiana	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	12,000	(d)	19,000	(d)	(d)
French Central Africa	7,000	8,000	9,000	8,000	11,000	18,000	(d)	(d)	21,000	21,000
Guadeloupe	(d)	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000
Guatemala	101,000	209,000	101,000	214,000	231,000	198,000	180,000	240,000	260,000	(d)
Hawaii	(d)	(d)	(d)	6,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	(d)
Indo-China	20,000	(d)	(d)	15,000	18,000	26,000	27,000	32,000	35,000	(b)16,000
Jamaica	20,000	17,000	19,000	18,000	20,000	22,000	10,000	(d)	4,000	7,000
Mexico	125,000	125,000	(d)	138,000	152,000	215,000	215,000	210,000	234,000	231,000
Nicaragua	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	104,000	104,000	(d)
Nyasaland	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philippines	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	(d)
Porto-Rico	102,000	162,000	100,000	161,000	160,000	168,000	107,000	(d)	(d)	(d)
Salvador	140,000	(d)	(d)	108,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	231,000	232,000
Uganda	30,000	30,000	(d)	18,000	21,000	10,000	28,000	25,000	30,000	42,000
Venezuela	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	247,000	247,000	247,000	247,000	(d)	(d)

Country	YIELD (LBS)									
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Brazil	1,858,102,000	2,600,018,000	1,920,067,000	1,023,009,000	1,840,168,000	2,290,242,000	3,301,151,000	1,412,640,000	8,837,680,000	1,733,820,000
British Guiana (c)	807,000	594,000	512,000	667,000	772,000	470,000	618,000	905,000	807,000	(d)
Colombia (c)	333,911,000	372,008,000	373,007,000	262,408,000	286,909,000	333,901,000	352,634,000	348,730,000	428,204,000	409,277,000
Costa Rica (c)	30,957,000	24,304,000	40,004,000	33,770,000	40,118,000	35,538,000	41,452,000	43,237,000	51,781,000	(c) 40,200,000
Dutch East Indies	78,728,000	241,605,000	162,160,000	174,480,000	215,260,000	193,153,000	268,160,000	277,089,000	350,439,000	108,500,000
Dutch Guiana	3,937,000	5,600,000	6,313,000	3,000,000	5,484,000	3,674,000	0,081,000	0,432,000	6,371,000	8,051,000
French Central Africa	226,000	240,000	290,000	257,000	284,000	274,000	120,000	66,000	88,000	42,000
Guadeloupe (c)	1,101,000	1,173,000	1,470,000	2,153,000	1,305,000	1,790,000	1,790,000	1,010,000	343,000	359,000
Guatemala	108,330,000	73,860,000	80,000,000	87,476,000	67,145,000	184,763,000	186,076,000	60,402,000	67,110,000	(c) 68,500,000
Hawaii	(d)	(d)	4,054,000	4,055,000	2,673,000	3,010,000	6,986,000	6,486,000	6,637,000	8,492,000
Indo-China	(d)	(d)	(d)	2,618,000	1,848,000	1,700,000	1,718,000	1,577,000	2,438,000	(b) 942,000
Jamaica (a)	7,056,000	8,616,000	5,504,000	11,025,000	7,423,000	9,188,000	8,811,000	6,558,000	6,831,000	(c) 6,000,000
Mexico	88,457,000	87,070,000	87,100,000	61,858,000	61,600,000	80,388,000	63,319,000	62,360,000	86,074,000	83,910,000
Nicaragua	16,623,000	28,842,000	18,604,000	24,800,000	38,878,000	25,100,000	30,170,000	30,800,000	37,400,000	(d)
Nyasaland	15,000	92,000	110,000	38,000	49,000	103,000	64,000	74,000	129,000	144,000
Philippines	2,728,000	2,513,000	2,582,000	2,602,000	2,056,000	2,062,000	2,721,000	2,863,000	3,007,000	(d)
Porto-Rico	44,906,000	13,820,000	22,086,000	25,045,000	23,732,000	27,941,000	23,080,000	14,060,000	4,489,000	(c) 11,000,000
Salvador	24,773,000	105,667,000	118,360,000	94,770,000	101,200,000	68,000,000	140,100,000	183,768,000	143,046,000	(c) 105,000,000
Uganda (c)	5,720,000	5,071,000	4,575,000	1,503,000	3,110,000	3,712,000	1,803,000	1,510,000	1,604,000	5,084,000
Venezuela	142,640,000	114,502,000	102,164,000	120,020,000	118,007,000	139,086,000	110,000,000	107,200,000	160,600,000	158,200,000

(a) Below 500 acres. (b) Incomplete data. (c) Export figures. (d) Not available. (e) Unofficial estimate of yield.

APPENDIX I

METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS.

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts, the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts, the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain"; or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and season were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse". Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character". This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Departments* maintain a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in almost all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the provincial Agricultural or Land Records Department, who, on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate". In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than the normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently, the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question

* Land Records Department in the case of the Central Provinces and Berar.

arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the District Officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied with each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs. per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60,000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24,000,000$ lbs.

APPENDIX II

METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE.

Ajmer-Merwara
(Total cultivated area
3,11,000 acres)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*,† and minor *istimrari*‡ villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*,§ who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The *tahsil* officers further test a certain number of entries, and the Sub-Divisional Officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete, an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar*'s circle and *tahsil*, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istimrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istimrari* estates.

Assam
(Total cultivated area
5,983,000 acres)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent. For all districts the information is received from District Officers. The areas of crops except cotton and tea are collected by the Land Records staff, for the temporarily settled plains districts and the plains portion of Garo Hills and those for the hills are based on estimates revised quinquennially by the District Officers except in the case of forecast crops for which estimates have to be made annually. In the permanently-settled tracts of Sylhet and Goalpara the areas of jute are reported by the village *choukidari panchayats*. For other crops except cotton and tea the areas are estimated in Sylhet by the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of the population figures and the surveyed areas of the temporarily-settled parts of the district; in Goalpara they are obtained from zamindars. Tea statistics in all districts are supplied by the tea garden managers and proprietors. The areas of cotton are obtained in Cachar from *patwaris* for the plains sub-divisions and for the North Cachar Hills estimate is made by the Sub-Divisional Officer; in Sylhet information is obtained from the Collector of *dao* tax, in the Garo Hills from hill *manzadars*, in Nowgong from the supervisor *kanungo* of hills sub-circle, in Sibsagar and Goalpara from *mandals* or other village officers, in Khasi and Jaintia Hills from *dolois* and *mandars*, and in the Naga and Lushai Hills from intelligent chiefs. The figures are checked only in the temporarily-settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently-settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no real check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

Bengal
(Total cultivated area
23,552,000 acres)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the Police or the Circle Officers where appointed as a permanent measure. The quantitative estimates of yield formerly given in the forecasts were based on standards provisionally adopted. The standards have now been revised on the basis of the results obtained from crop-cutting experiments conducted over a series of areas and seasons.

Bihar and Orissa
(Total cultivated area
24,736,000 acres)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and Settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except one, in which the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by District Officers, and are more or less conjectural. The District Officers obtain information from the Sub-Divisional Officers through the agency of the police. In the Sambalpur district according to the revised system of triennial maintenance of records only one-third of the villages of the district is inspected by the *patwaris* and Revenue Inspectors from field to field and no exact crop statistics are maintained. The statistics are prepared on receipt of information from the Revenue Inspectors who in their turn supply such information from per-

NOTE.—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1930-31.

* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.

† Land granted revenue-free on condition of military service or as a charitable endowment.

‡ A tenure which, though the revenue is assigned, is charged with a permanently fixed quit rent.

§ Circle Inspector.

sonal experience and enquiry from people of other villages of their circle where maintenance operation is not due for the year. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield was in force in the districts of this province for some thirty-one years, but has been shown to be seriously defective and is under revision. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources. During the last three years (1928-29 to 1930-31) some interesting experiments have been conducted in every district on a method of sampling by cutting and weighing a small portion from a large number of fields selected at random, a method which was devised by Mr. Hubback. Several thousand experiments have been carried out, and the results indicate that the average outturn of paddy in those years is about 19 maunds per acre. The Local Government has, however, decided to postpone the experiments for the present.

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper, the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*.^{*} The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind, this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91.4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99.6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Indian States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 138 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 26 in the Indian States. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops. This formula is revised every five years, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and irrigated and unirrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *manildars*† (or *mahalkaris*‡ where the *taluka* is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and Circle Inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Indian States, condition estimates are obtained, and the formulae for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bombay and Sind
(Total cultivated area
82,653,000 acres)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by District Officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and checked by the District Officers. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by Settlement Officers.

Burma
(Total cultivated area
17,778,000 acres)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat, rice, and linseed only are furnished by three to seven States. No information is available from the other States. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*.§ The reporting agency consists of 377 Revenue Inspectors with, on an average, 17 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *taluk*¶ has usually 4 Revenue Inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1881-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made. In the year 1920-21 the substitution of anna estimates for American notation was introduced in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Agriculture, who, in 1919, decided that it would be better to abandon all attempts to impress on the reporting agency what is meant by the expression "normal crop", and secondly, that the use of American notation in which 100 is meant to signify a normal crop should be discontinued. The Board

Central Provinces
and Berar
(Total cultivated area
25,171,000 acres)

* A sub-division of a district under the management of a *talukdar*.

† The chief revenue and police officer in charge of a *taluka*.

‡ A revenue or police officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluka*.

§ Village accountants.

¶ Sub-division of a district.

considered that in the long run better statistics would be obtained if the reporting agency were allowed to follow its traditional method of reporting the crop in the anna notation. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records from the year's figures furnished by the District Officers who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Coorg
(Total cultivated area
138,000 acres)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shandog** for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar*† and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture. About 30 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars*‡ (*tahsildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Delhi
(Total cultivated area
201,000 acres)

The estimates for the Delhi province relate to all villages included within the province. The figures of area are based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield are recorded by the *tahsildar* after personal enquiry from the leading agriculturists. No crop-cutting experiments are conducted in the province.

Madras
(Total cultivated area
84,221,000 acres)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all the districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency are Government or *raiyatwari* land, and have been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *tahsildar*§ the area in his range under those crops, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *whole inam* ¶ or *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which, somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In the remaining cases, *viz.*, Agencies in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and East Godavari, the estimating is done in the office of the Director of Agriculture with reference to previous year's final audited figures, the character of the season, and the figures of neighbouring Government areas. The States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus, for each forecast return, separate reports (242 for cotton and 240 for other crops) are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by *tahsildars* in their final forecasts are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop Reports for previous years, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments, of the results on the Government farms, of the local knowledge of the Director of Agriculture and his staff in comparing the yields from adjoining districts, and of the results of a comparison of the figures of yield with the figures of net export and the estimate of consumption. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by *tahsildars* by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

North-West Frontier
Province
(Total cultivated area
2,270,000 acres)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the North Waziristan agency in the case of sugarcane and both North Waziristan and Kurram agencies in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the District Officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Punjab
(Total cultivated area
28,710,000 acres)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards Indian States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which these two crops are grown to any considerable extent.

* Village accountant.

† A revenue officer in charge of a sub-division of a *taluk*.

‡ Revenue officer in charge of a *taluk*.

§ A sub-divisional officer.

¶ Entire villages granted rent-free.

No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by District Officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the District Officers and *tahsildars* amounts to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the provincial Director of Agriculture prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province except Almora and Garhwal for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are different for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of the crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by District Officers and selected landholders whose number exceeds six hundred.

United Provinces
(Total cultivated area
84,828,000 acres)

The figures are furnished to the Director of Agriculture by the Revenue Heads of each *taluka* (*Pativatalar*). These are prepared in villages by the village clerks (*Talatis*) from the form recording crops grown in every survey number. These entries are checked by the inspecting officers. The outturn is usually returned as so many annas in the rupee and also as so many lbs. of 40 tolas per *bigha*. The crop returns are finally consolidated and checked in the office of the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the standard yields per acre, these are not yet separately ascertained as pertaining to Baroda territories. Whenever a reference to these becomes necessary, those ascertained for the contiguous British territory, with which Baroda territory is closely interlaced, are utilised.

Baroda
(Total cultivated area
8,214,000 acres)

In the Central India States, estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with the different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State.

Central India

The figures of acreage for cotton and wheat furnished by the State relate to all the districts together with *jagirs*. The figures for wheat and cotton refer to the actual area sown as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris* in *khalsa* villages after verification. *Girdawar* *ganungoes* report the figures of the respective circles to *tahsils*, from *tahsils* they are reported to the Director, Land Records, through the *subah* of each district. During the years 1919-20 to 1923-24, the standard of outturn for each crop was fixed through responsible and selected Revenue Officers according to the results of the crop-cutting experiments. The standard is the basis for framing an estimate of yield for each crop, each year, with such modification as seems necessary according to the condition of the weather and the standing crop.

Gwalior
(Total cultivated area
4,448,000 acres)

The estimates for the Hyderabad State relate to all the districts of the State including non-Government areas, such as *jagirs*, etc. *Raiyatwari* tenure prevails in the State, and, with exceptions which are diminishing annually, the whole area has been surveyed and settled. The reporting agency is the *patwari* or village accountant. His return is scrutinised by the *tahsildar* and forwarded to the *talukdar* (collector), who transmits the same to the Director of Statistics of the State. The estimates of standard yields were hitherto mainly based on estimates made by experienced cultivators or headmen of villages. Provisional standards for the various crops of each district have, after taking all relevant factors into consideration, now been fixed by the Agricultural Adviser to the State and are being adopted for the present. Arrangements are in progress for regular crop-cutting experiments. Sixteen annas represent a normal crop.

Hyderabad
(Total cultivated area
28,151,000 acres)

The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop-inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each *taluk*. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

Mysore
(Total cultivated area
6,019,000 acres)

The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

Rajputana

APPENDIX III

SUMMARY OF THE SEASONAL OR OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, ETC., IN EACH QUINQUENNium FROM 1861-65.

A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861-65) gave a great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of western and central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American War, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Bihar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine—that of 1869—affected western Rajputana and parts of northern India, and the extension of scarcity, towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

During 1871-75 prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1871 and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-7, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1871-80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine than in the Deccan famine three years later.

In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78, which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India and extended with diminished intensity into the north, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat, which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, received a check in the years 1878-80.

Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884 and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885 owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years for the 1889 famine in Ganjam (accompanied by distress in Orissa, and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

The high prices ruling during 1886-90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, Bihar, and Upper Burma. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891-95 was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium; and, as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mint, in June, 1893.

This quinquennium witnessed two distinct famines. The first one occurred in the latter part of 1896 and extended into 1897; and the second occurred in the latter half of 1899 and continued, like the previous one, through the ensuing year. These famines bore a close resemblance to each other in this that they were more or less equally intense and equally widespread. The fall in prices associated with the closing year of the preceding quinquennium was thus one of short duration. In September, 1896, a sudden rise took place in the prices of food-grains. In November, famine prices were declared in northern and central India, and soon after they became general. The autumn harvest of 1897 relieved the tension somewhat, and the bumper crops of 1898 saw prices assume a relatively low level. But this improvement was again not sustained, for the complete failure of the south-west monsoon in 1899 followed by poor winter rains re-induced famine prices in the following year. The monsoon of 1900 was more favourable than its predecessor; still it was not of such a character as to efface altogether the ill-effects of the previous season of drought.

There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902 as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except perhaps for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food-grains, especially of rice and wheat; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in northern and western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.

The rise was sustained in 1906 as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country

particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected : and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908 by the widespread failure of the crops in northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in Burma and the two Bengals, the extended cultivation in the latter having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was on the whole favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall ; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year, particularly in Burma.

The spring crops of 1911 were on the whole good, though frost and rust affected them in parts of northern and western India, and prices continued to fall. The monsoon of that year, however, was not very favourable particularly in northern and western India where the autumn crops suffered more or less from drought, and prices of rice showed an upward tendency accentuated by strong export demand. The spring crops of 1912 suffered through drought in western and in parts of northern India and prices rose ; and although the monsoon of that year was not on the whole unfavourable, the strong export demand maintained the prices of rice at a high level. The rise in prices continued in 1913 and the spring crops of that year were affected adversely by deficient rains in the Punjab and in the western parts of the United Provinces and in the Bombay Presidency. The monsoon on the whole was not very satisfactory. In 1914, the spring crops suffered through drought in many districts in northern and western India, chiefly in the United Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind. The monsoon was, on the whole, favourable for the autumn crops, except in parts of northern and western India where heavy rains in September were injurious to the cotton crop. The winter rice crop was adversely affected by deficient rainfall during the months of September, October, and November in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the United Provinces ; elsewhere conditions were favourable. The spring crops of 1915 were good, except in parts of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the eastern districts of the United Provinces, where the crops were affected by drought. The monsoon of 1915, however, was not very favourable. It arrived late and was weak and irregular in parts of the Bombay Presidency and of the Punjab ; the rainfall in the north-eastern, central and southern India, on the other hand, was good. Excessive rain, however, caused serious floods in Assam and in parts of Bengal and the United Provinces.

The spring crops of 1916, except linseed, were seriously affected by the failure of winter rains, especially in the unirrigated tracts. The monsoon of 1916 was particularly good : it arrived early and continued late, the distribution being remarkably uniform. There was ample moisture for the maturing of the autumn crops, which were distinctly better than those of 1915. The monsoon of 1917 gave abundant rainfall throughout the country, especially in north-west India. The heavy and continuous rains adversely affected the growth of some of the autumn crops, such as cotton and indigo, but provided a good seed-bed for those crops that are harvested in the spring. Some of the latter crops, especially winter oilseeds, suffered somewhat through the holding-off of the winter rains. The monsoon rains of 1918 began earlier than usual but were very weak over nearly the whole country outside of Burma and north-east India. The winter rainfall was greatly defective. These adverse climatic conditions affected both the autumn and the spring crops. The monsoon of 1919 gave a rainfall above the average, though it retreated from northern India earlier than usual. The season was, on the whole, favourable and a crop larger than that of the previous year was harvested, except in the case of indigo. The spring crops were affected in places by hail, frost, rust and winds. The monsoon of 1920 started well but ended badly. The rainfall during the year was in defect over most of the country, the only exceptions being south Madras and parts of north-east India. As a consequence a smaller yield than that of the preceding year was obtained for nearly all the crops.

The spring crops of 1921 were affected by drought and hot winds. The monsoon of that year began normally and gave generally good rain in all the provinces. The season was favourable to the *khariif* (autumn) crops which yielded a much better outturn than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1922 gave a good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave generally normal rain in central and north-western India. The season was favourable to the *khariif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield. In 1923 also the spring crops yielded a satisfactory outturn. The monsoon of that year though late in appearance gave fairly well-distributed rain over the greater part of the country except in Sind, Gujarat and parts of Madras. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The spring crops of 1924 yielded less than in the previous season. The monsoon of that year was late in establishing itself, particularly in north-west India, but the rainfall was slightly above the normal and fairly well-distributed over most of the country. The season was fairly good for the autumn crops. In 1925, the spring crops were affected to some extent by frost, hail, rust and high winds and gave only a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year, though not uniformly satisfactory, was, on the whole, favourable. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops.

The spring crops of 1926 were affected by defective winter rains and gave only a moderate outturn. The monsoon rainfall of that year was a little above the normal. Seasonal conditions were ; on the whole, fairly good for the autumn crops. The spring crops of 1927 gave, on the whole, a good outturn. The monsoon rains of that year were, on the whole, normal and the season was favourable for the autumn crops. In 1928, the condition of the spring crops was unsatisfactory but the autumn crops of that year gave generally good yields. The spring crops of 1929 gave a fair outturn. The monsoon of that year was adequate and generally well-distributed. The yield of the autumn crops was, however, generally less than in the preceding season. The spring crops of 1930 gave an exceptionally good outturn. The monsoon of that year gave fairly well-distributed rain over the country. The season was favourable to the *khariif* (autumn) crops also which gave a good yield. The spring crops of 1931 gave fairly good yields. The monsoon of that year was, on the whole, well-distributed. The season was fairly favourable to the autumn crops also.

APPENDIX IV

DATES ON OR ABOUT WHICH THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS
ARE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
AND STATISTICS, INDIA.

RICE—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	20
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	December	20
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	20

WHEAT—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January	31
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March	15
3rd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	20
4th "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	May	30
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	August	10

SUGARCANE—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	August	20
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	20
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	5

COTTON—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	August	15
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	15
3rd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	December	15
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	February	15
Supplementary forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	15

JUTE—

Preliminary forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	July	7—15
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	September	21

LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	January	1
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	March	15
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	June	1

SESAMUM (*til* or *jinjili*)—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	September	1
2nd "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	20
Final "	January	15
Supplementary forecast	April	20

CASTOR SEED

.	February	20
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GROUNDNUT—

1st forecast	August	20
2nd "	October	20
Final "	February	15

INDIGO†—

1st forecast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	October	15
Final "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	December	20

* Published by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.
† Forecasts discontinued since 1932.

APPENDIX V

SEASONS OF SOWING AND HARVESTING OF THE CROPS AND THE TRACTS WHERE THEY ARE MAINLY GROWN.

Crop	SEASON OF		WHERE MAINLY GROWN	
	Sowing	Harvesting	British Provinces	Indian States *
Rice—				
Winter (a)	May to August	December and January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Coorg.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States, Central Provinces States and United Provinces States.
Autumn	May and June	September		
Summer	January and February	May and June		
Wheat— (Rabi or spring crop)	October to December	March to May	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara, Mampur Pargana and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Central Provinces States, Bombay States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Sugarcane (b)	February to May	November to January	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Tea	Seeds sown between November and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old.	May to December in Northern India and January to December in South India.	Bengal, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Coorg and Assam.	Travancore and Cochin (Madras), Tripura (Bengal) and Mysore.
Cotton(c)—				
Early	March to August	October to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, United Provinces State (Rampur), Bengal State (Tripura), Bombay States and Gwalior.
Late				
Jute— (Autumn crop)	March to May	August and September	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.	Bengal States (Cooch Bihar and Tripura).
Linseed— (Rabi or spring crop)	August to October	January to April	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, and Assam.	Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Central Provinces States, Gwalior and United Provinces States.
Rape and Mustard— (Rabi or spring crop)	Ditto	Ditto	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.	Mysore, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Sesamum— Kharif or autumn crop	May to July	October to December	Bengal, Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, and Ajmer-Merwara.	Mysore, Madras States, Central India States, Rajputana States, Punjab States, Kashmir, Baroda, Hyderabad, Bombay States and Gwalior.
Rabi or summer	January and February	May to July	Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces.	Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.
Caster— Kharif	May to July	January and February	Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Burma, Central Provinces and Berar.	Mysore, Madras State (Banganapalle), Central India States, Hyderabad, Bombay States, Rajputana States and Gwalior.
Rabi	September	March and April		
Groundnut(d)	May to August	November to January	Madras, Bombay including Sind, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab and Burma.	Rajputana, Punjab States, Hyderabad and Bombay State (Kaimpur).
Indigo (e)	February to July	August to November	Madras and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Coffee	Rainy season	October to January	Burma, Madras and Coorg	Mysore and Madras States (Travancore and Cochin).
Rubber	.....	.....

* Incomplete.

(a) In Madras, the seasons vary greatly. The first crop is sown between April and October and the second crop between September and March. The first crop is harvested between September and March and the second crop between January and May.

(b) In Madras, the harvest takes place between December and May.

(c) In parts of Southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July.

(d) A Summer variety is also grown in Madras forming about 5 per cent of the total area under the crop; this variety is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August.

(e) In Madras about 20 per cent of the area under the crop is irrigated being grown as a second crop on wet lands after paddy; this is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April.

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